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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

THE Montreal tramways strike will have served a useful purpose if it brings the Dominion Government at long last to a decisive attitude on the question of preventing illegal strikes and punishing illegal strikers. It cannot ignore the words uttered by Mr. Justice C. P. McTague, chairman of the National War Labor Board, when he said this week: "The wise union leader who has been adhering to a no-strike policy must receive support and not discouragement. Neither he nor his union can survive in a world where illegal action is rewarded with concessions. . . It must be recognized by Government that these outbreaks cannot continue to be regarded as isolated events. ...Illegal strikes based upon expediency and organizational advantage in time of war, where there is provision in the law for solution of the difficulty, must be prevented."

The present is, as a matter of fact, an excellent moment for the Government to take a firm stand. The steel workers, who are in great majority English-speaking, have been allowed to get away with a strike which was technically illegal but had in our opinion some justification in the past history of their demands. The Montreal tramway workers, who are in great majority French-speaking, have been allowed to get away with a strike which was completely illegal. The great majority of French-Canadian opinion has no sympathy whatever with the All-Canadian Congress of Labor which engineered the tramway men's strike; but had the Government intervened to stop it the action would have been represented as hostility to French-Canadian workers in comparison with sympathy towards the English-speaking steel workers. Now is a good time to stop, whether the next illegal strike is in Quebec or British Columbia, or Toronto.

Information, Please

WE HOPE that the Wartime Information Board will not founder under the weight of Mr. Grierson's "happy pluralism of a political experiment so fantastic as the Canadian nation." After all, Mr. Grierson admits that our pluralism is happy, and to that degree he is a better Canadian than many inhabitants of both Ontario and Quebec, and probably other provinces also, who seem to wish very devoutly that we were not a pluralist nation. As for our national experiment being fantastic, he probably meant no more than that it does not fit into any accepted pattern for the making of a nation, which goodness knows it doesn't, being a product of historic forces running far into the dark backward and abysm of time. The upturned roots which one sees in the few surviving root fences of Ontario are "fantastic" in comparison with the tidy structures of posts and wires which intervene among them; but they are natural, they serve their purpose, they have a sort of beauty, and one can get very fond of them,—much fonder than one can of barbed wire.

The idea that the unaided efforts of privately owned publications and their salaried staffs can now be relied upon to put the public, either of our own country or of other countries, in possession of all the knowledge that it ought to have concerning Canada and Canada's doings, is no longer tenable. Those doings are too vast, too numerous and too complicated. That is true of every democratic country; and in non-democratic countries there is of course no objection to "enlightenment" being financed by the government. Great Britain has one of the most gigantic information services in the world, with a special Minister at its head; two years ago its staff, excluding the postal and telegraph censorship and persons employed abroad, was 1,801. The function of that service as described by Sir John Anderson was "to publicize and interpret Government policy in relation to the war, to help and sustain public morale, to stimulate the war effort, and to maintain a steady flow of facts and opinions calculated to further the policy of the Government in the prosecution of the war." There is, of course, a difference in the character of the two Governments, in that Mr. Churchill has support from many different parties; but even Mr. Churchill is not without an Opposition, and it will hardly be urged that because the Opposition in Canada is more substantial and contains three or more different groups, the Government ought to abstain from pursuing the objects set forth in Sir John's statement.

The real animus of the drive against WIB is probably the salary list, which some journalists, still connected with the journals, seem to regard as unreasonably high for journalists. We do not feel disposed to take part in any campaign for convincing the public that journalists of the better class are worth no more than they are currently paid by private employers. But there is a special point about service in WIB, in that it is extremely temporary, that it involves living in an uncomfortable and expensive manner in an over-crowded city (all capitals are over-crowded), and that it will do very little to secure seniority and promotion for its members when they return to private journalism. Mr. Grierson, we think, made a good argument on this point in his memorandum. He could not very well add, what we feel able to add so far as our knowledge goes, that the WIB organization has drawn to itself a surprisingly large number of the ablest young and energetic journalists of the country, who have a profoundly serious concept of their responsibilities. The task which it has to do is so important, not only in Canada but in other lands and among Canadians who are no longer in Canada, that it will be a disaster if it is impeded by any considerations of mere partizanship or professional jealousy.

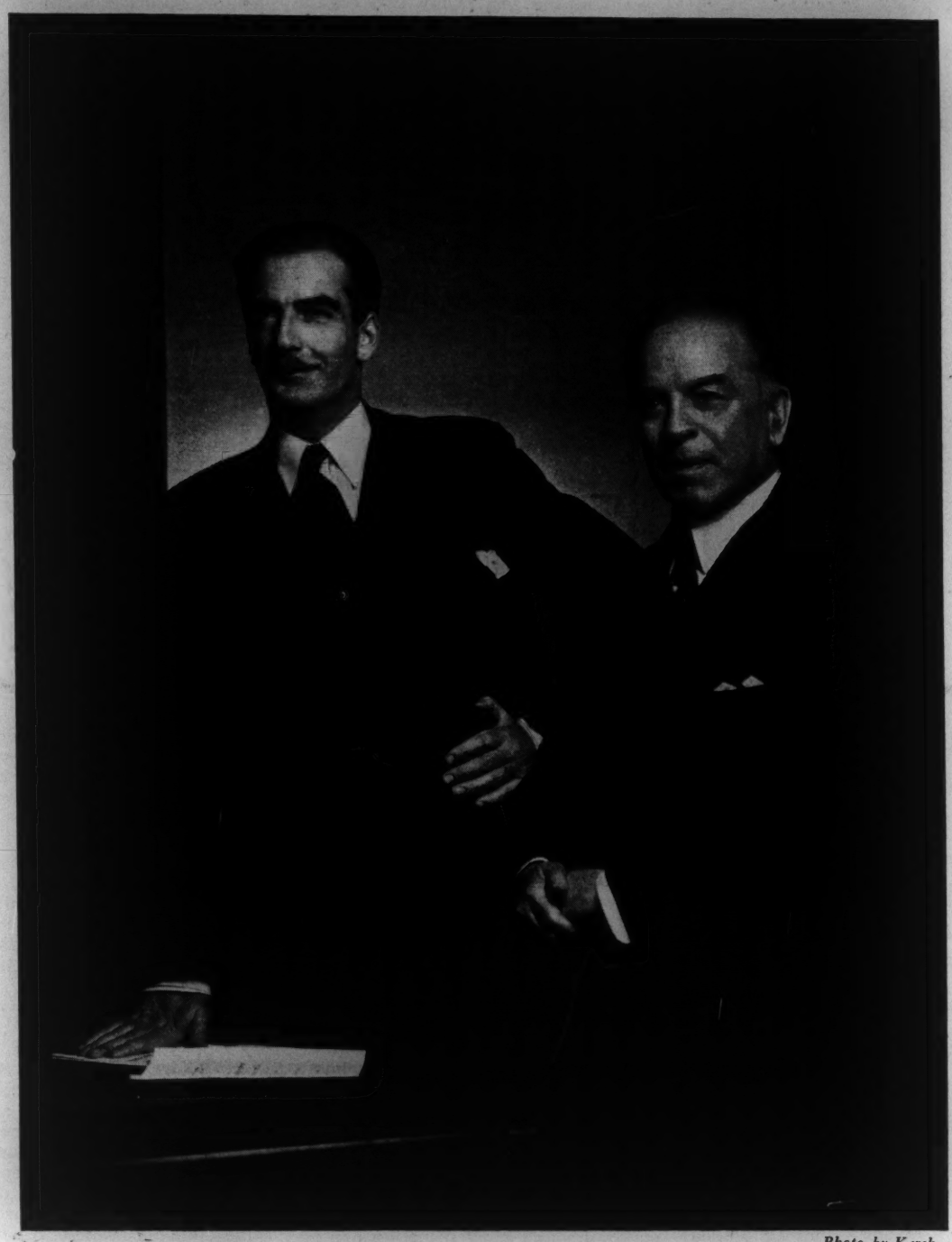

Photo by Karsh.

FRIENDLY CONFEREES: ANTHONY EDEN AND W. L. MACKENZIE KING AT THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

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Russia Has Taxes

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The Labor Court

THE reasons for the objections of organized labor to the use of a "court" rather than a "board" to referee its relations with the employing interests are not explained by labor spokesmen, but are quite obvious enough to realistic students of politics. The three members of a "board" represent labor, the employer and the Government respectively, and the deciding vote is given by the Government's representative. If labor does not like the result it can appeal to the Government itself, and get its way by the weight of its voting power. Mr. Pat Sullivan, speaking for the A. F. of L., was good enough to concede that the third member of the board might be a judge if the Government insisted upon it—he appeared to regard this as rather a generous concession on the part of labor,—but would not hear of such an idea as making the decision of this board final.

The moral is, we think, fairly plain. It is that organized labor has not the slightest intention of surrendering its right to get its way —not in general principles, which are a proper subject for political action, but in individual disputes, and disputes which have been adjudicated against it by an impartial authority,—by threatening the Government either with the political vengeance of its adherents or with the economic embarrassment of a widespread strike. It insists that the refereeing authority shall be a direct servant of the Government, responsible to the Government and hence subject to political pressure as well as to the knowledge that its decision will always be liable to reversal by the politicians. It will not trust itself with an "independent" arbitrator.

The Ontario Government has, we think, succeeded in getting the leaders of organized labor into a position where they can no longer go on merely calling in general terms for a bill which will make "recognition" compulsory. They now have to define their terms and conditions. If they make those terms and conditions too unreasonable, they will lose whatever favor they now enjoy with other classes of the population—favor which has been pretty badly impaired already by a series of strikes which it has been difficult to reconcile with an attitude of sincere patriotism. There is moreover a pretty widespread knowledge that the Communist element is making great efforts to secure power in many of the unions, and that this element will cease to have any interest in anything but Communism as soon as peace is signed between Russia and Germany. In view of all these circumstances we are far from convinced that the Government is politically obliged to do everything labor tells it to.

The Red Cross

THE Ontario Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society, which held its annual meeting last week, has become one of the most gigantic organized activities in the country. Its annual statement, giving a very full account of its operations both financial and non-financial, for the year 1942, has been printed in a book of 300 pages and can be examined at any branch office.

Mrs. Wallace R. Campbell of Windsor has retired from the presidency after two years

(Continued on Page Three)

HELEN SMITH AGNEW —*Photo by Karsh*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Mrs. Agnew is "Mrs. Canada"

BY COROLYN COX

IN THE ranks of Ottawa's wartime personalities, success has been registered by a gentle, competent woman whose efficiency is adorned by a sense of humor and who has accomplished a delicate and difficult task with a record lack of friction. Last week Mrs. Harvey Agnew, Housewife in Extraordinary to the Dominion of Canada, returned to Toronto to pick up the threads of the job she left when she took on her temporary project in the Capital.

Helen Smith Agnew is a fair candidate for the title "Mrs. Canada." She is an outstanding combination of what we like to think typical ingredients. Her father, R. C. Smith, came over to Canada from Scotland in a sailing vessel, was long attached to the *Globe* in Toronto, once walked from Ottawa to Parry Sound with J. R. Booth, is today the "grand old man" of the newspaper advertisers, still goes every day to his business. Her mother's people were U.E. Loyalists, came up from Pennsylvania. A native of Toronto who has all her life called Toronto "home," Mrs. Agnew went to public school and high school, then took a B.A. at Varsity, all by way of acquiring education and culture, not even thinking about careers or jobs.

She was just out of college when the first national registration for Canada was undertaken in 1917 as a by-product of world war one. Government sent out a call to students to help get the job done, and Mrs. Agnew came on to overcrowded Ottawa, just the way girls of that age are coming today. But unlike many of those who throng the Capital today, she had no grouse to make. She had the time of her life, shared with a friend an attic room between Metcalfe and O'Connor Streets, where the gals still look for rooms, got her own meals, found then, as now, that there was nothing left out of $75 a month. Mrs. Agnew maintains that she was comfortable and happy, though she sympathizes with the troubles of this war's working gals.

First activity for Helen Smith after the last war ended was a roving commission for the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, headquarters Toronto. She became its first student secretary, moved about from one university to another. Came the thrilling start of her first trip to the West, but she got only as far as Winnipeg, folded up with adult measles, saw the isolation hospital annex, and had to go back home to recuperate.

By 1921, Harvey Agnew had finished his internship, hung out his shingle in Toronto, immediately joined the teaching staff of University of Toronto Medical School. Helen Smith terminated her wartime engagement by becoming Mrs. Harvey Agnew, settled down to creating a home and raising a family.

Women Are Persons

Mrs. Agnew took housekeeping seriously. She resented on behalf of all women the drudgery involved, determined to find out how to get on top of it. Women, she felt, must be persons, have time for recreation, education, social meetings. First year of her married life she purposely did all her own housework in order to organize her home so that it would function, to become, in other words, herself a "professional" as a housewife.

About 1930 Mrs. Agnew resumed club work, became active in the University Women's Club, was in 1933 President of the University College Alumnae, continually found the work of the Y.W.C.A. absorbing. On the request of the International Labor Office, she made a study during 1936-37 of the responsibility throughout Canada of wage earning women for dependents. Common assumption in setting wage scales that women had no one for whom to provide she found quite erroneous, as a considerable proportion of Canadian working women had one or two dependents. Questionnaires went to women's organizations, labor unions, teachers' associations, and a picture was produced of employment conditions for Canadian women. Only High School teachers in Toronto were, it showed, paid for the job, not according to sex. Everywhere men fought furiously for higher rates of pay than women, a policy today reversed in labor union activity, since women doing the same job for lower pay are looked upon as depressing the wage scale of the job. Only two organizations provide family allowances, the United Church Foreign Missions and the Civil Service of Ontario! As chairman of a committee of the Y.W.C.A. Mrs. Agnew reported her exhaustive study of women in industry to the Women's Division of the I.L.O. then in Geneva, today refugeeing in Montreal!

When war broke out in 1939, Mrs. Agnew was serving as President of the National Council of the Y.W.C.A. Outstanding in Canadian history is the War Service Program of the Y. W. today so successfully under way. Immediately the Y. expanded its usual facilities. It serves in peacetime girls of all sorts, dividing its activities along two lines, educational work and building clubs for the lower economic group of girls. These social meeting ground units for all business girls away from home had been established in 44 cities from coast to coast.

The Y.W. and War

Obviously then the Y.W. offered good facilities for undertaking what has become its enormous contribution to Canada at war. Hostess Houses were established at all camp barriers, providing an easy way for women visitors to meet the men, and indeed a service that Government, as soon as it had time to think about it, deemed essential. Fifty-two war service centres, including leave hostels, developed after women came into the forces. The Y.W. grew from a staff of 11 persons with an annual budget of $25,000 to a staff of 200 and a Government subsidy of just under half a million. Hostels for the Farm Service Force built by the Ontario Government are administered by the Y.W. in respect to supervision, welfare and recreation.

As war expanded industry and shifted our population, and women and children followed the movements of men, Canada, lacking a housing registration scheme, felt the need of studying and coping with a new problem. Government entrusted the Wartime Prices and Trade Board with the task of securing the maximum and most effective use of all existing housing accommodation in congested areas. The job of securing voluntarily available living space was given to Consumer Branch, and Mrs. Agnew was asked to come to Ottawa on an extremely nebulous assignment.

An exaggerated picture had been presented of 167 places in Canada where the situation was said to be acute for lack of living space. There was as yet no way to decide which were really congested areas. There were many angles from which to view any proposed solution. But the Y.W.C.A. was an organization that had concerned itself continually with housing, always conducted a rooms registry, applied to this problem the same sense of values it adopted toward other things, found places for girls to live, putting the right girl in the right room, rather than acting as rental agent.

Ottawa was the guinea pig on which she experimented, working out a scheme for the tremendous success that has followed across the country. Mrs. Agnew credits this success to the astonishing co-operative spirit of the women of the country on whom the problem depends, and has been deeply impressed by the ability of the women in local communities.

Consumer branches in each community involved foregather with all those concerned, welfare groups, women's organizations, city officials, real estate men and decide themselves whether there is a real shortage. They are not dictated to from Ottawa. Responsibility is thrown on the community itself. Voluntary registration, use of existing registries, bolstered up by paid advertising, provision of office and staff if needed, above all making clear the demand, have been the methods adopted.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Home Income Tax

Editor, Saturday Night:

IT IS an interesting suggestion, that the home owner who occupies his own home is being bonused under the present income tax system, and that he should pay income tax on the "income" which he receives in the shape of the use of this property. But why be a piker? Why stop at houses? Why not have Mr. Ilsley make up a list of all the things that a man buys for his continuous long-term use, and impose an income tax on his imputed income from each?

Surely, if we are going to tax the returns which a man would have received from his money had he not invested it in a house and lot, a furnace, a nice garden at the back, you will not tolerate the government exempting the returns a man would otherwise receive from his money if he had not invested it in a fancy automobile—a yacht—a motor launch—a new mink coat or diamond ring for his wife—an expensive wardrobe for himself—race horses—libraries—expensive dogs—art treasures—a summer lodge by the lake—or even the doctor bills and the hospital bills so needful in order to possess that greatest possession of all, a family of little children.

Let us also take the money that a man spends to educate them to be useful citizens. It of course makes them much more valuable as possessions, but if it had been invested in government bonds it would have brought a return which would have been taxable income.

It seems to me that what you suggest might eventually lead to people not wanting to own anything unless they can get a monetary return from it large enough to provide an adequate return after taxes have been paid.

Saint John, N.B. J. C. VENNINGS.

Mr. Vennings somewhat misrepresents the purport of Mr. Sandwell's recent article. It is not because the money invested in a house could have been spent on income-producing securities that it is proposed to tax the use of the house as representing income. It is because the use of the house actually does represent income—income which other people who do not own houses have to earn in order to pay rent. There are many people, the nature of whose occupation makes it unwise for them to own a house; but they still have to live in one, and if they live in one they pay a heavy income tax which the home owner does not pay. We do not think it is quite fair to parallel this with a mink coat for the wife. We know there are wives who maintain that this is as much a necessity as the house; but we do not admit it. —Ed.

The U.S. Plan

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT WAS a surprising interpretation put by Mr. Francis X. Chauvin in a recent SATURDAY NIGHT (February 27) on an article by Mr. Kingsbury Smith in the February issue of the *American Mercury*. The article in question, called "The State Department's Case for Expediency", I had taken as a cynical plea for a policy of national self-interest in foreign affairs to secure the maximum benefits for a minimum expenditure of lives and treasure; possibly a trial balloon to test the winds of isolation. Mr. Chauvin, however, calls this a "U.S. Plan for a Better World."

Without scrutinizing too closely Mr. Smith's credentials as a spokesman for the State Department, the plans he ascribes to the State Department have nothing to recommend them. As the Russians say, "they do not correspond with reality", and the State Department can scarcely be proud of the alleged paternity.

Mr. Smith starts from the premise that the United States is fighting for the only kind of a world in which she can survive, one in which international law is respected and in which there shall be freedom of trade for all. This world has been destroyed and on its ruins have been erected two separate economic spheres dominated and controlled exclusively by the Axis powers. The great obstacle to what Mr. Smith is pleased to call a "post-war international economic system" is not an English rubber monopoly or a Dutch tin monopoly nor the great industrial cartels, nor the Ottawa agreements, nor even the Smoot-Hawley tariffs (which latter, Mr. Smith is careful to omit mentioning), but Germany's "New Order in Europe" and Japan's "Co-prosperity Sphere in East Asia", both going concerns. These two worlds, as Hitler says, are in conflict. One must perish and the other survive; and till there is a greater progress in the destruction of the military power that buttresses these exclusive monopolies of the Axis powers it is the height of absurdity to concern ourselves over what, after all, are remote and relatively minor issues.

That the United States at the end of the war is going to be in possession of economic weapons with which she can whip her allies into line is open to serious doubt. The United States is by no means self-contained in the matter of raw materials, and the present growing shortage of food makes it extremely unlikely that she will have unlimited reserves to spare for either her allies or enemies. Nor is there any evidence that even if she had them, they could be used to wring sacrifices from her allies without corresponding sacrifices on her part.

The idea that material resources contribute more to a cause than the lives that are sacrificed and the blood that is shed is an absurd fallacy of which we should have been cured. Carthage, though the wealthiest power in the Mediterranean, went down before Rome. Carthaginians thought they could buy security with money while the Romans sacrificed themselves that their city might survive. This is still the price nations must pay for survival.

We have had more than a hint in recent weeks that in anticipation of victory the scramble has already begun, not for territorial spoils (which have been carefully disavowed in official pronouncements), but for economic privileges, camouflaged by various specious, high-sounding titles. Politicians, subject to popular election, must show their constituents something concrete. But before this kind of horse-trading starts, we had better wait until it can be pursued with impunity. We are not yet in a position to divide the bear's skin since we have not yet caught the bear.

Norman, Oklahoma, S. R. TOMPKINS.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

of office, but will continue in the work as National Chairman of the Women's War Work Committee. It says much for her executive capacity that while the volume of work of the Division has at least trebled during her two years the Society has been able to cope efficiently with all the difficulties of so great an expansion. She leaves to her successor, Mrs. Arthur W. Ellis, an organization with an active membership of almost a million persons, but more important than mere numbers, an organization whose members and branches have been co-ordinated into a very industrious, devoted and well directed whole. The blood donor service has trebled in a single year. The Junior Red Cross has added nearly 1200 branches and over 40,000 members during 1942.

While we all hope that the war is now at least approaching its end, it must be borne in mind that the closing months of a long war are months in which the most desperate and ruthless expedients will be resorted to by the losing side to stave off disaster, and that the first few months of peace will find a large part of the world in a state of almost inconceivable misery. We can look forward to nothing but a steady and possibly rapid increase in the need for Red Cross Services for at least two years and quite probably much more. The Society, not only in Ontario but in all the other provinces, can make a good use of all the time and ability that generous workers can place at its disposal, subject only to the limitation that they shall be willing to conform to the standards made necessary by the critical importance and vast scale of the work to be done.

RESURGENCE

SPRINGTIME will surely come for us again;
The lark at morn will sing high in the blue,
The thrush at eve will chant his amorous strain,
And I will tell once more my love to you.

The violet and primrose will return,
And the laburnum drip with liquid gold,
The rose with passion in the garden burn—
We'll walk the lilac-scented ways of old.

For Song is everlasting as the spheres,
And Beauty from her winter bed shall rise.
Love looks in faith beyond the barren years,
When Spring again will take us by surprise.

So Peace will come like springtime to the world,
And War's red banners to the moth be furl'd.

—J. LEWIS MILLIGAN.

Legislature Extension

PRELIMINARY argument on the application for a declaration that the Act extending the term of the Ontario Legislature is void brought in some interesting new points last week. The Province sought to have the application thrown out on the ground that it was "vexatious and frivolous," and at the moment of writing there has been no judgment on this objection. Argument concerning it however brought out the point that the applicant claims that the Act affects a prerogative of the Crown in the person of the Lieutenant-Governor, by depriving him of the right to convoke a new Legislature at the end of four years from the beginning of the preceding Legislature, a right also which he exercises of his own motion, not requiring the advice of any Ministers. Since the British North America Act expressly states that the Legislature cannot amend the provincial constitution in any matter affecting the office of the Lieutenant-Governor, it is amply clear that if this claim is well founded the term cannot be extended—and was not extended by last year's Act.

The British North America Act provides that the term of the Ontario Legislature shall be four years. If this is held—as it very reasonably can be—to confer upon the Lieutenant-Governor the right to convoke a new Assembly at the end of every four years, it cannot possibly be amended, for in that case it affects the powers of the office of Lieutenant-Governor, which cannot be changed by the Legislature. If this argument is good, it sets aside also the Act of the Henry Legislature extending the term from four years to five, and will thus make an amazing mess of a large quantity of past legislation. This, it need hardly be said, is no reason for not declaring the argument to be sound if it actually is sound, since there would be no difficulty in getting the Westminster Parliament to pass an Act declaring all past fifth-year legislation to be as valid as if enacted in an earlier year.

Whether this argument is sound or not is for the courts to decide; but as a matter of public policy we should have no objection to their so deciding. It would, we think, be a good deal better if matters so important as the extension of the term of the Legislature were required to be determined by some more elaborate procedure for ascertaining the popular will than a mere majority vote on the part of the Legislature which benefits by the extension.

TO THE MEMORY OF
UNREGULATED COMPETITION FOR WORLD MARKETS
DIED 1914
We must lower money-costs so that we can undercut our competitors for world markets—
So we can't afford social improvement

THE HIGHER ECONOMICS

Difficulty in Ottawa

THAT Canada is a hard country to govern has been admitted by a succession of statesmen. The meaning of the statement is rather that it is a hard country to satisfy. In ordinary times government has been a sort of appeasement; an attempt to please all provinces, all sections, all races, all people. It couldn't succeed, Aesop's tale of the old man and his ass is a case in point.

Times are different now. Certain things must be done whether the people like them or not. Policies must be drafted to produce vital needs or to protect the very existence of the nation. Unpopularity is a Minister's bedfellow, and denunciation his meat and drink. In short, for the first time since Confederation a Canadian Government must undertake to govern.

That's a tough assignment for the politically-minded, whose leadership was won by being all things to all men. They were trained to consolidate a party. Now they are faced with the coercion of their friends as well as of their critics. None of the old habits will work. The old dog must learn new tricks. A measure of pity is indicated.

Pleasant Gesture

A MOST interesting series of undertakings looking to the increase of the sentiment of national unity in Canada has been going on over the CBC networks in recent weeks. First of all, the children of Lord Selkirk School in Winnipeg, all English-speaking, rendered a program of French-Canadian folksongs in French. A little later a musical organization of school children in Montreal—la Petite Maitrise, conducted by the Rev. Alfred Bernier, S.J.,—returned the compliment with a program of English popular songs, including "Who Is Sylvia?", "Drink to me only with thine eyes," and several others, all executed with great purity of diction and understanding of the mood of the lyric. This kind of interchange is capable of producing very valuable results, by stimulating among the hearers and especially those who are of school age a desire to know more of the music and poetry of the other part of Canada.

By a regrettable and rather incomprehensible error the Toronto dailies unanimously set this Montreal broadcast down for 7.30 p.m. when it actually took place at 6.30, so that its audience in Ontario was probably much smaller than it should have been. We hope that the CBC will continue to give opportunity for inter-racial gestures of this sort, and that the press will give them a more tangible support.

No Boundary For Art

RACHMANINOFF was a Russian but his music was universal. Grieg was a Scandinavian, and the time has gone for critics to find in his compositions the dark mystery of the fjords. Brahms was a German, but his music was human rather than Teutonic. And no-one in these days harps on the Germanism of Beethoven or the Italianism of Verdi.

In truth great art in any field is the expression of pity, or love, of aspiration or despair, of joy or sorrow. And these emotions are not confined to national boundaries. The death of Rachmaninoff is mourned equally in Moscow and New York, in London and in Paris, and even in hidden corners of Berlin.

A Great Portrait

WE THINK our readers will be interested to know that the three great photographic annuals of the English-speaking world have all used as the leading picture in their current issues the portrait of Mr. Churchill which was executed by Yousuf Karsh of Ottawa. One of them, not the least important, has also used as its second picture the portrait of General McNaughton by the same artist. While topicality of subject obviously had something to do with these choices, there can be no room for doubt that this unanimity ranks Mr. Karsh in the very forefront of the camera-portrait artists of the world.

Both these great portraits were first given to the public on the Front Page of SATURDAY NIGHT, and both were given a full-page spread. It is, we think, about eight years since we first came to the conclusion that Mr. Karsh was a very notable photographer, and entered into the arrangements which have since enabled us to present to our readers, before any other medium, nearly all of his most important portraits and a number of very fine genre and dramatic studies. The war, with its concentration of notabilities at the seat of government, has obviously greatly enlarged Mr. Karsh's opportunities, and we are glad to be able to promise a continued series of his character studies of the great men—and women—of the time.

Another great Karsh portrait, the Stephen Leacock, which also appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT, was reproduced in the illustrated catalogue of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, of which Mr. Karsh is now a Fellow, for its Salon of last autumn.

THE PASSING SHOW

THERE has been much comment on the number and length of the speeches of introduction when Britain's Foreign Secretary appeared in the Ottawa House of Commons. The general view is that there were too many voices that breathed o'er Eden.

•

There are times when we wonder whether the All-Canadian Congress of Labor thinks it is really the Congress of All Canada.

•

Fascism has had its twenty-fourth anniversary. It is getting old and decadent.

•

Equipment costing $16,000 is being put in place at the Almonte railway station where 38 lives were lost on December 27. Putting it another way, it took the loss of 38 lives to get $16,000 worth of equipment put in.

•

Hugh Templin of the Fergus *News-Record* says we are wrong about not getting a beverage from a marsh. Up there, it appears, they have something they call swamp whiskey. But if so, what on earth are they draining the swamps for?

•

The Long Haul

We ship new guns to Montreal
To the Ordnance Officer, stiff and tall,
Who looks them over (careful bird!)
And says "Oh, excellent! My word!!"
He gives three well-constructed smiles,
He makes a memo for the files
Then calls to him his gallant men
And orders "Ship them back again."

"Imperfect products? Not at all,
The finest seen in Montreal,
But units in Toronto need
Fine weapons of this proper breed,
And their appeal we have to meet,
So, put them on the cars toot sweet."
For double freight can never irk
The military mind at work.

J. E. M.

•

Well, how many four-cent letters did you mail with three-cent stamps this week?

•

"The (trade) unions would do well to let it be more widely known that they have thoroughly democratic constitutions and practices and that their financial methods are entirely beyond reproach." — *Canadian Forum.* Some of them might have to begin by adopting such constitutions and methods.

•

After all, it does not seem unreasonable that the head of the Wartime Information Board should issue some wartime information about the Board.

•

Slackers, generally speaking, do not wear slacks.

•

The C.C.L. having won its Montreal Tramways strike against recognition of the A.F. of L. the next move is for the A.F. of L. to strike against recognition of the C.C.L.

•

Spring Cleaning Note

I'm very strong for ceilings on prices in the stores,
But when it comes to painting rooms I much prefer the floors.

NICK

•

A Japanese cannot pronounce the letter L, and is consequently unable to tell himself where to go to.

•

We begin to feel sorry for Italy, on the point of being invaded from a new quarter by Rommel.

•

No, Margaret, our understanding is that the R.A.F. does not take its planes with it into the sentry boxes at Buckingham Palace.

•

There are, it appears, some Americans who are not convinced that there are any Nazi atrocities. If they won't believe Hitler's speeches, what will they believe?

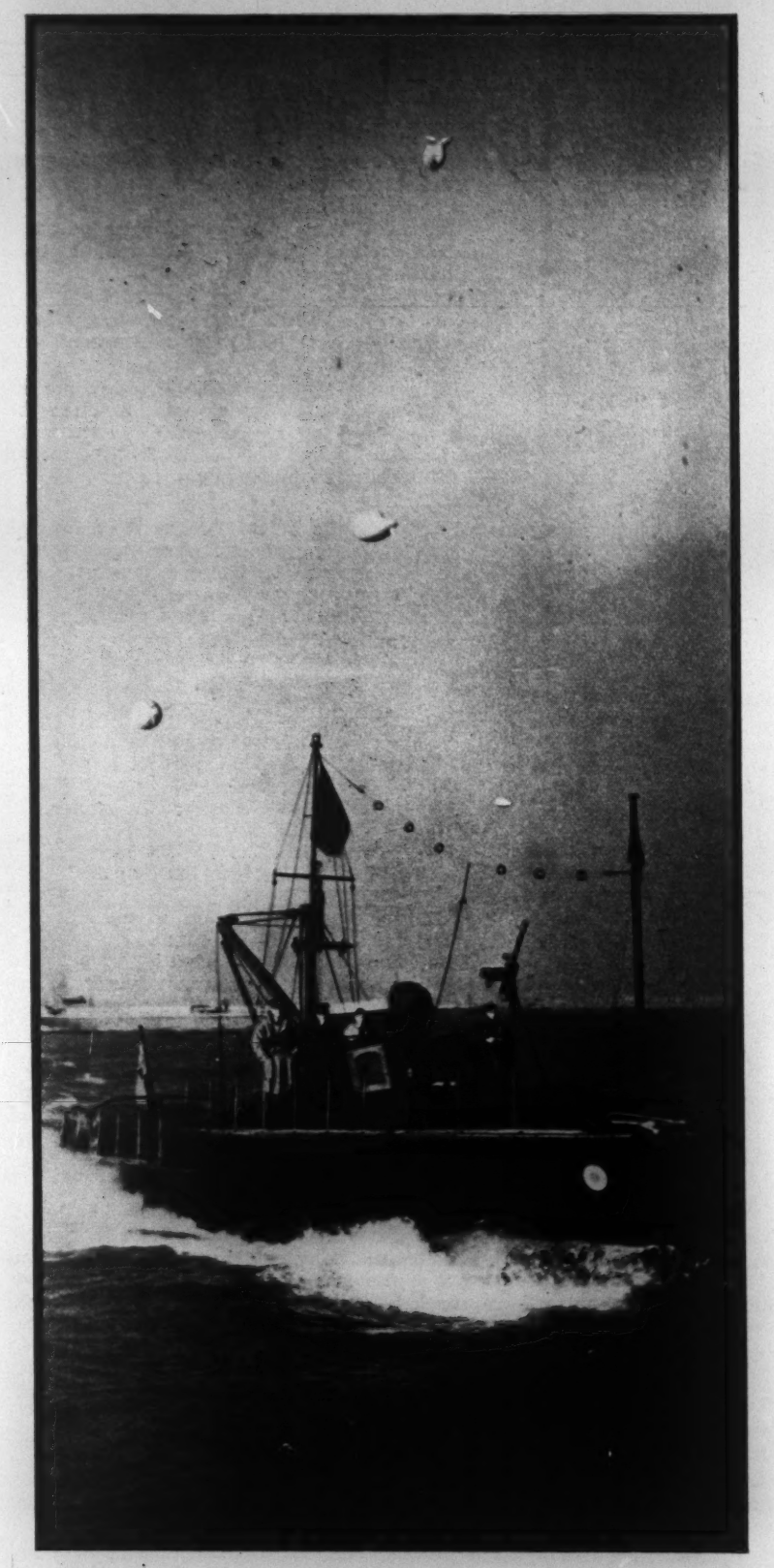
•

We must say that our sympathies go out to Col. Drew in his experiences in the handling of his writings. When he wants to be private he gets steamed open, and when he wants to be public he gets clamped down by the censor.

•

We have been trying for several weeks to think up reasons why farmers haven't as much right to go on strike as labor, and so far we haven't succeeded. We shall be glad to hear from correspondents.

Balloons Over British Ports and Shipping . . .



Important as any in Britain's defense services is the RAF's Balloon Command. Here the C.O. makes his daily inspection.

By Thomas F. Haynes

ON a quayside in Britain half-a-dozen men in R.A.F. uniform held up a notice board high above their heads. It read: "A balloon for any skipper who wants one." The men belonged to that section of the R.A.F. known as Balloon Command. Their job is not a spectacular one, so they reap little of the glory that goes to the Bomber and Fighter Commands. At the outbreak of hostilities they were the favourite butt of sea-going scoffers.

"What a soft job!" they said. "Nothing better to do than let their 'air-balls' out on a string and pull them in again."

Suddenly those "air-balls" came into their own. They helped save London, Hull, Southampton and other cities and towns from the fate of Rotterdam. They kept dive bombers at bay. Their R.A.F. crews fought night after night in fields and open spaces with a rain of shrapnel and bombs falling about them. Certainly no soft job.

Still less soft is the job of the men of the Balloon Command who go to sea in small ships with their balloons to protect convoys from dive bombers, and their comrades who man balloon barges and put up a protective ring of steel around Britain's ports and docks.

They face all the dangers of seamen; attacks from "U" and "E" boats, and occasional gun-fire from enemy raiders, added to which there is the hell-strain of handling their balloons in gales and boisterous weather.

An R.A.F. officer of Balloon Command explained how the service works:

"We use balloons in three ways," he said. "The first, and earliest way, is for the protection of harbours and estuaries. Early in the war when the Germans concentrated on laying mines in the approaches to our ports, we started a floating balloon barrage, flying them from barges and hulks. If you put your cables in the right positions, they make it almost impossible for a mine-laying Jerry to skim down low—as he has to if his mines are going to parachute down where he wants them—without running into a cable.

"Then later on we started sending out special balloon ships—naval vessels, manned by naval men, but carrying an R.A.F. crew to fly, inflate, repair and generally service the balloons. These little ships accompany coastal convoys and sometimes go out to meet incoming ocean convoys.

"Then later still we started another service, with the motto: 'A balloon for any skipper who wants one.' We use smaller, simpler balloons for this. Every little ship starting out on a trip, lone or in convoy, can ask for one. We take it out to him, hitch it to his foremast and off he sails. When he reaches his port of destination the local balloon people unhitch it, top it up with gas and hold it ready for another ship."

Enormous numbers of balloons change hands at these stations. One squadron which supplies merchant ships, minesweepers and estuary fixed posts handles more than 1,000 balloons every month.

One balloon has actually served the purpose of a raft! One of our ships was steaming full speed ahead and alone in the North Sea when the lookout spotted something odd. The officers trained their glasses on it, but couldn't make any sense of it. "It looked rather like a whale, but a silvery one," and it was floating high on the waves. It was a balloon on the water, and men on it. This is how it came about.

A ship was sunk by a U-boat, so suddenly that the boats could not be launched. The crew jumped overboard, wearing their life-jackets, and watched her go. As she disappeared, her balloon, still flying, was pulled down with her until it was resting on the water. The men forgot their plight in curiosity. What would happen? Would it be pulled under, or break loose or just burst? It didn't do any of these. It rested on the water, pulled partly under.

THEY never knew what had happened. Whether by coincidence, the ship had come to rest on the bottom just as the balloon touched the surface. Or, whether part of the superstructure, to which the gas bag was fastened, broke loose under the strain and acted as a sort of anchor. Anyhow, there it floated.

It was almost too good to be true. They swam and paddled to it. Then they took turns to climb up and rest on top of it, while the others hung to the handling cables in the water. Not all of them could climb on top, for fear of bursting the fabric, but a few at a time took off their boots and did so. "They said it was like lying on a super feather bed," said the merchant officer, "and their only fear was that it might suddenly break loose and rise in the air with them still on it. The wind was blowing from England, and they said they were frightened of being carried across to Germany if it did break away."

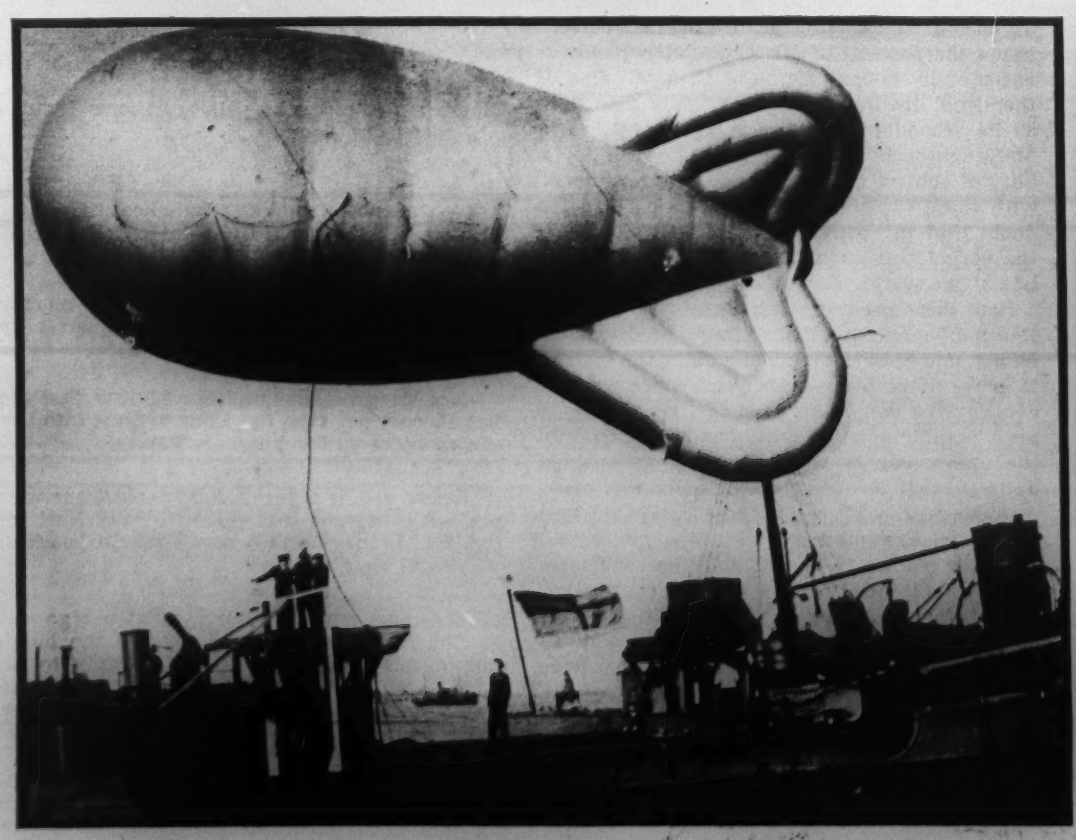
But the cable held until help happened on the scene.

The most monotonous life is that of the R.A.F. men who crew the drifters on the fixed stations. They are on duty six and a half days out of the seven, living in cramped quarters, buffeted by heavy seas and icy gales, handling steel cables barbed with ice.

"IT'S far better now than at the start," one of them told me. "Then we had to use anything that was going. We spent part of that cold first winter in the Thames estuary, working and sleeping in old open hulks with no roofs, no covering except tarpaulins, and no fires.

"But now we're fairly cosy. We've got some decent furniture for our saloon, we have the radiophone to keep in touch with shore, and we've got together a four for bridge."

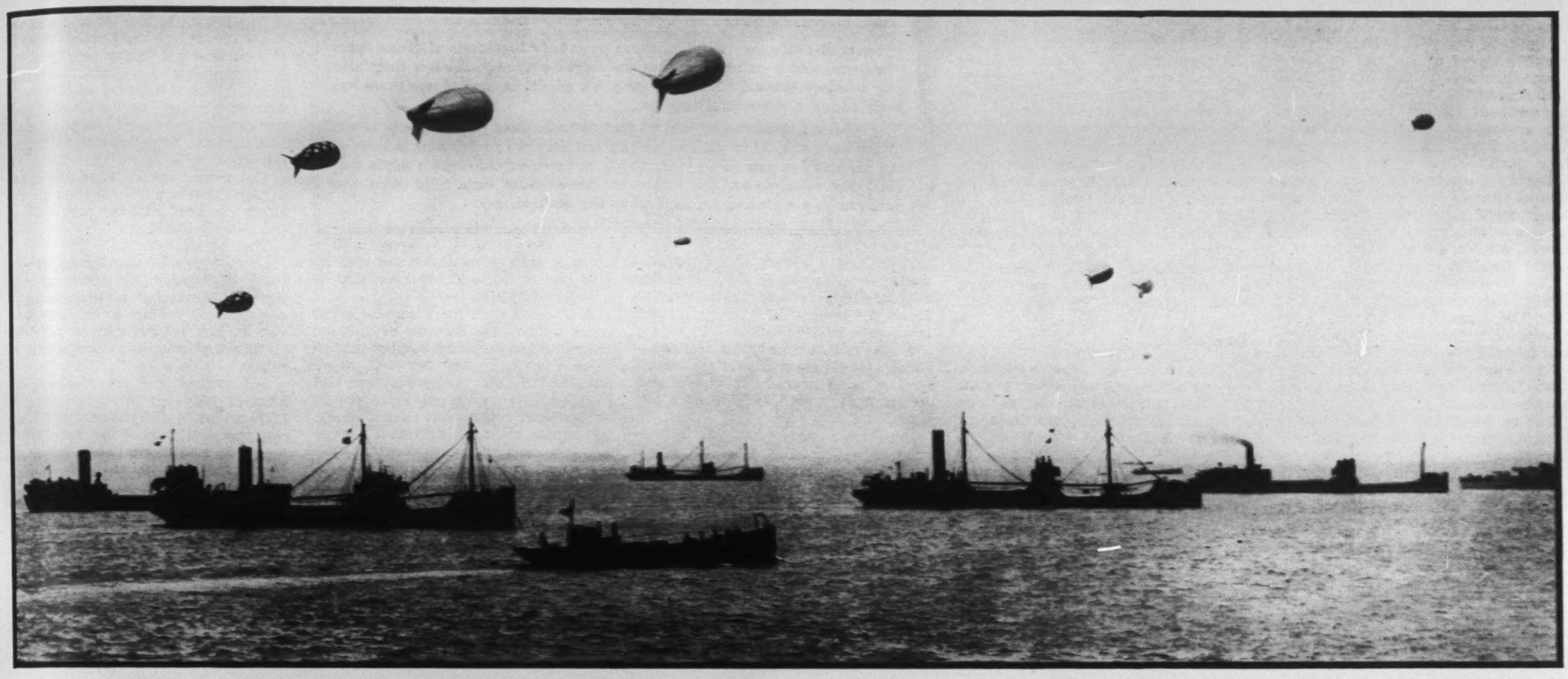
He told me about one frantic night when the Nazis came over in force on a mine-laying foray. There must have been at least 30 circling overhead and taking it in turns to glide down and lay their eggs. "There was a terrible din, with their engines, and our guns blasting away. It was too dark to make out much, but I feel sure that our gas bags got at least two of the blighters. Certainly two crashed, but we couldn't claim them definitely. But when one Jerry was overhead there was suddenly a tremendous tug on one of the balloon cables. The Jerry's engine-note changed into a whine and we heard him crash on land and blow up. And then several hundred feet of cable came curling down on deck and into the water. We never saw Clara—our balloon—again, but she sure did her stuff before departing!"



Protection from dive bombers: coastal tanker takes its balloon from RAF supply barge.

Life aboard a balloon barge has many dull moments. Here the men relax in their mess.

. . . Effectively Counter Dive Bomber Attacks



Chief menace of ocean convoys is the U-boat, that of coastal shipping, the dive-bomber. Taut steel cables of the balloon barrage, above, guard against low-flying enemy planes.

Slowly she fills with gas. The work of inflating a barrage balloon requires many hands.

Light but bulky is the cargo of this RAF balloon barge, here supplying a coastal convoy.

Friend Ivan Ivanovich Has Tax Troubles Too

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

In times of peace the Soviet citizenry pays only two kinds of direct taxes—income, and a cultural tax for municipal purposes, though they also pay a heavy indirect tax on consumption goods. In time of war there has been added a substantial war tax.

Whereas soldiers and officers and their families pay no taxes at all, individuals subject to military call up but deferred to key war industries are expected to pay (if they are single or have no children) a triple war tax. Soviet taxes on the whole are lower than ours. But then the Russians pay a greater tax in lives to the gods of war.

WE'VE heard a lot about our Soviet ally. We know how he fights, how he lives, what he does. But most of us have never heard much about another aspect of his life, an aspect which interests Canadians intensely just about this time of the year—the payment of taxes. Just how does our embattled friend and war comrade Ivan Ivanovich pay taxes? And how much?

During a visit to the Soviet Legation at Ottawa last week I went into some detail concerning Soviet taxation in a discussion with First Secretary, Mr. Sergei Kudriavtzev.

"Do Russians pay taxes?" I asked.

The First Secretary smiled. "Certainly, they do. And I might add that the taxes have become quite heavy since the war began. They will probably become heavier still."

"At least we're alike in this," I said. "Here's one link between our people—taxes."

But as we talked it became quite apparent that the Canadian and Russian Governments differ in that the Canadian Government draws nearly all of its income from taxes and loans, while the major portion of Soviet Government income is derived from the operation of government-owned industries and state farms. In fact more than 99 per cent of all industry in Russia is state-owned and the Government is thus able to dispose of tremendous sums for budgetary arrangement. Nevertheless taxes do form an important portion of income, especially in wartime.

All major income tax regulations were changed by a special decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on April 4, 1940. At that time, with war in the offing, all tax schedules were boosted sharply upward.

Under the terms of this decree the following regulations were introduced:

Tax Boosts

1. The income tax payable by workers and employees was set at 1 ruble 20 kopeks (25 cents at official rates of exchange) monthly plus three per cent on incomes in excess of 150 rubles ($30). The highest tax rate for workers and employees is 42 rubles ($8.40) per month plus seven per cent on income in excess of 1,000 rubles.

A man earning the official equivalent of $300 a month—1,500 rubles—would thus pay $8.40 plus seven per cent of 500 rubles or $7—a total of $15.40 per month. His yearly income tax would be $184.80.

2. The tax rate on small artisans—shoemakers, seamstresses, barbers, etc.—is smaller, only four per cent on incomes under 1,200 rubles per year.

But more prosperous artisans—practically the only kind of individual businessmen left in Russia—pay heavily. The tax on incomes of more than 24,000 rubles per year ($4,800) is 8,952 rubles plus 60 per cent. Thus if an artisan earns $5,000 per year he will pay in taxes $1,190 plus $120 or a total of $1,910.

3. The tax rate for income derived from the private practice of doctors, teachers, lawyers and similar professionals begins at one per cent on income under 1,000 rubles per year and rises to 3,975 rubles per year plus 38 per cent on incomes in excess of 20,000 rubles per year. Thus a doctor earning in private practice the equivalent of $5,000 (25,000 rubles) pays $995 plus $380 or a total of $1,375.

Writers Are Soaked

But the people who really get soaked are the writers. Writers are the financial aristocracy of the Soviet Union. No wonder. Any good book is issued in 10,000 to 50,000 copies in the first edition and is then reprinted in scores of languages. The same applies to articles. Royalties are very substantial and copyright laws are rigidly enforced.

So for writers there is regulation number four:

4. Writers and art workers (actors, singers, ballet dancers) pay .8 per cent on incomes below 1,800 rubles per year but 86,384 rubles per year ($17,295) plus 50 per cent on incomes in excess of 300,000 rubles per year.

A successful writer, therefore, who earns the equivalent of our $100,000 per year will pay in income taxes $17,295 plus $20,000 or a total of $37,295.

The income tax paid by collective farms amounts to from three to four per cent of the farm's income in cash and produce. This tax is payable in both money and farm products—wheat, sugar beets, cotton, etc. Collective farmers pay no income tax individually unless they have additional sources of income such as winter work in the forests or artisan occupations. When other sources of income are visible the farmers pay a tax of from 10 to 50 rubles per year and if they are artisans engaged in steady work pay an added 40% to 50%.

All Pay War Tax

On December 29, 1941 the Soviet Union introduced a War Tax. This is payable by all citizens with certain definite exemptions.

Workers, employees and literary and art workers pay from 120 rubles per year on incomes of 1,800 rubles to 2,700 rubles per year on incomes above 24,000 rubles.

Collective farmers pay from 150 to 600 rubles per year for each member of the household.

Persons having independent sources of income which is subject to income taxation pay a double war tax and in any case not less than 100 per cent of the annual sum of the income tax. This applies to private traders, doctors, professionals, etc. It also applies to persons receiving income from abroad.

As interesting as taxation schedules are the exemptions.

Income taxes are *not* payable by: collective farms suffering from drouth, flood or other disasters, Heroes of the Soviet Union, recipients of decorations, Heroes of Labor, invalids, soldiers and officers, soldiers' and officers' families.

Income taxes are *reduced* in the case of families with three or more dependents.

War taxes are *not* paid by persons in military service, members of their families, men over 60 years of age and women over 55 years of age and persons receiving pensions and invalids.

In addition to the income and war taxes, there are two other taxes in Russia. One is a tax on profits, slightly resembling our excise and sales taxes. This is imposed at the source and may range up to 60 and more per cent in the case of some products like tobacco, matches, sausages, alcohol, etc.

The second tax is called the cultural municipal tax. This is the only taxation for local purpose that exists in the Soviet Union.

The rates are:

1. Workers and employees—from 1 ruble 65 kopeks per month plus 2.5 per cent per month on incomes in excess of 150 rubles to 37 rubles 80 kopeks per month plus 6 per cent on monthly incomes in excess of 1,000 rubles.

2. Literary and art workers pay from .7 per cent on incomes up to 1,800 rubles to 453 rubles and 60 kopeks per year plus 6 per cent on incomes in excess of 12,000 rubles.

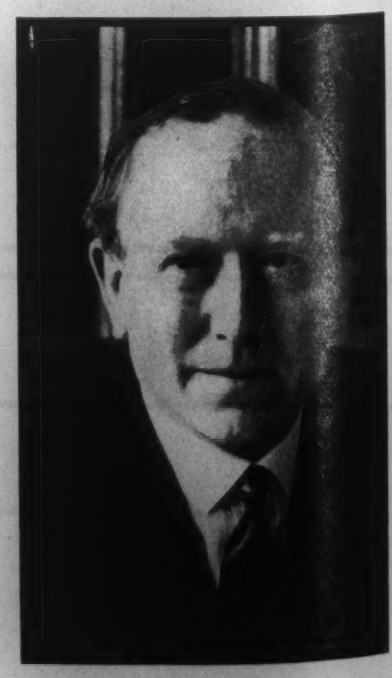
This tax like all taxes is paid directly into the public exchequer which is the Commissariat of Finance. The money is deducted at the source by bookkeepers and accountants who owe a dual allegiance to their own management and to the Commissariat of Finance. The bookkeeper is looked upon as a controller of government funds and may, if he thinks it proper, hold up any payments whatsoever until a ruling is given by his superior organs.

The Commissariat of Finance then rebates the whole or a portion of the municipal cultural tax to the municipality.

Land "Rent"

You may ask: who then pays for the roads, sanitation, sewage disposal, police services, etc.? The charges for these are included in rent payments. Since the State owns all the land every piece of property pays a land rent from which all local services are financed. Occasionally, if the amounts of land rents are insufficient, citizens co-operate in collecting funds for specific purposes—bath houses, parks, club rooms, etc.

At first glance it becomes quite evident that although everyone earning above $200 per year pays taxes instead of $660 as in Canada, the taxes paid by the higher-income bracket Ivan Ivanovich are much lower than ours. An individual earning the equivalent of $2,400 pays about $270 per year. A single Canadian in a similar bracket pays more than twice as much. But then all of Ivan Ivanovich's goods are rationed. Scarcity is much more felt.



Rt. Hon. J. J. Llewellyn, Britain's Minister of Procurement in the U.S. A visitor in Canada last week, he told a Toronto audience that Canadians have many reasons to be proud of their war effort. Some reasons: Canada is producing "the right types of planes", the best heavy and the best light bombers in the world.

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Canada's Place in the United Nations' Councils

BY FRANCIS FLAHERTY

Many Canadians want to know why this country isn't admitted to the high war councils of the United Nations. The weight pulled by Canada in the war would seem to entitle her to a place, but actually her admission would necessitate the inclusion of a large number of others and transform a compact executive conference into something like a public meeting. That might result in slowing up, and muddling up, the whole United Nations' war effort.

Nevertheless there is need for a set-up to ensure that when important statements of United Nations policy are made they carry the full approval of all the nations concerned.

KEEPING 28 assorted United Nations more or less actively engaged in war against some or all of the axis powers working together as a team is just about the most difficult job ever tackled by a group of statesmen. The primary responsibility for it falls on two men, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill aided by their cabinets and diplomatic, military and other expert advisers.

The problem confronting them is to secure speed and secrecy of decisions on high strategic matters and at the same time take the governments of the other 26 nations sufficiently into consultation to satisfy their aspirations for a say in the conduct of the war and to enable their governments to act intelligently.

The fact that the Canadian government has not insisted on making its voice heard in high war councils to the extent many Canadians feel they have a right to be heard has been known for some time but the fact that the government is not wholly satisfied with existing arrangements for inter-governmental consultation came to light in Prime Minister Mackenzie King's speech at the opening of the parliamentary session.

Prompted by an inquiry as to whether Canada had been invited to the Casablanca conference Mr. King made a very carefully studied statement, the most extensive he has made on the subject since the start of the war. He made no complaints. He stated difficulties. He suggested no remedies but he hinted he had remedies in mind.

One of his significant remarks was: "There are obvious gaps and anomalies in the present arrangements, to worry people who seek symmetry above all. I hope to see some of these gaps closed and anomalies removed.

"We must somehow succeed in developing methods and instruments of co-operation which will strengthen the spirit of partnership in which all free peoples, large and small, are associated in our common struggle. In doing so we must not prejudice or compromise—in the slightest degree—the concentration of responsibility for strategic decision upon which the successful prosecution of the war depends."

This was not the first time Mr. King was asked in Parliament whether Canada was represented at particular meetings and if not why not. His answer on previous occasions was always an expression of satisfaction with and confidence in the leadership of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt, coupled with a warning that this was no time for Canada to stand on its dignity and make demands which, however much they might be justified, could be embarrassing.

Where Canada Ranks

Judged by the amount of weight we pull, financially, economically, industrially, and in the contribution of fighting men, Canada can be said to rank fifth in the United Nations partnership, coming immediately after the "Big Four", United Kingdom, United States, Russia, China. On this score it might be argued that Canada could claim to be taken into the councils of the big powers to a greater degree than some of the other partners. There is, however, a much greater spread between Canada's aggregate contribution and those of the "Big Four" than between Canada's contribution and that of Australia, India, South Africa or the French.

Hence the admission of Canada to the high councils of war would necessitate the admission of a large number of others and transform a compact executive conference into something like a public meeting. That is one of the reasons for the Canadian government's retiring modesty up to date. Another is the degree to which it has been kept informed of high decisions through personal contacts between Mr. King and the chiefs of government in Washington and London.

However desirable it might be from an idealistic standpoint it is unlikely that any arrangement can be worked out whereby the governments of the United Nations will all be able to participate in the formation or execution of war policies. This is for the simple reason that the smaller nations just have to place reliance on the judgments of the leaders of the larger or see the whole united war effort slowed up and muddled up.

New Set-Up Needed

It should be possible, however, to set up machinery which would ensure that when important statements of policy are made they carry with them the full approval of all the United Nations. The Atlantic Charter might have carried more weight had it come in the first instance as the declaration of all. A supreme United Nations Council could, at the appropriate time, set forth the joint views on a peaceful world order in greater detail than they have been so far set forth. There would be some limits to the amount of detail which could be agreed upon, by reason of the fact that not all the United Nations are at war with all the axis powers. Russia, for instance, could not be expected to subscribe to a declaration which would involve hostility to Japan.

In the first great war the difficulty experienced by the Canadian government was in getting information from the British about war matters involving Canadian troops. That led Sir Robert Borden to insist upon the creation of the Imperial War Cabinet. There is no such difficulty this time, and there is little enthusiasm in any of the Empire capitals for another Imperial cabinet.

One of the Gaps

So far as Canada's special position is concerned one of the gaps to which Mr. King may have referred was lack of representation on such bodies as the combined chiefs of staff at Washington. He made it clear he had no complaint about arrangements for both formal and informal contacts with the heads of the two other governments with which we have most direct dealings. There are also ample facilities for Canadian authorities to share in what might be described as the preliminary surveys which result in the formulation of decisions by such bodies as the combined chiefs of staff.

The case of the Valentine tank presents evidence of a gap somewhere although it is not possible to say just where the gap is or how it can be filled. Valentine tanks are made at the Angus shops in Montreal. Considerable numbers were shipped to Russia. The Russians found them highly satisfactory. For operations in Africa it was found that more heavily armed tanks were necessary and it was also anticipated the Valentines would not be the best tank for operations in Europe. Someone without consulting Russia ordered their manufacture stopped. That decision has since been taken under review and the Valentine production may go on. The common sense view would be that if the Russians want Valentines they should get them and get them from the plant which is tooled up for their manufacture, and it would be hard to picture a board on which both Canada and Russia were represented ordering a stop to that work.

Kind of target Nazis like: a village schoolhouse in Britain which was completely demolished recently by a German hit-and-run raider's bomb.

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"Let's go on. I'm out of Sweet Caps."

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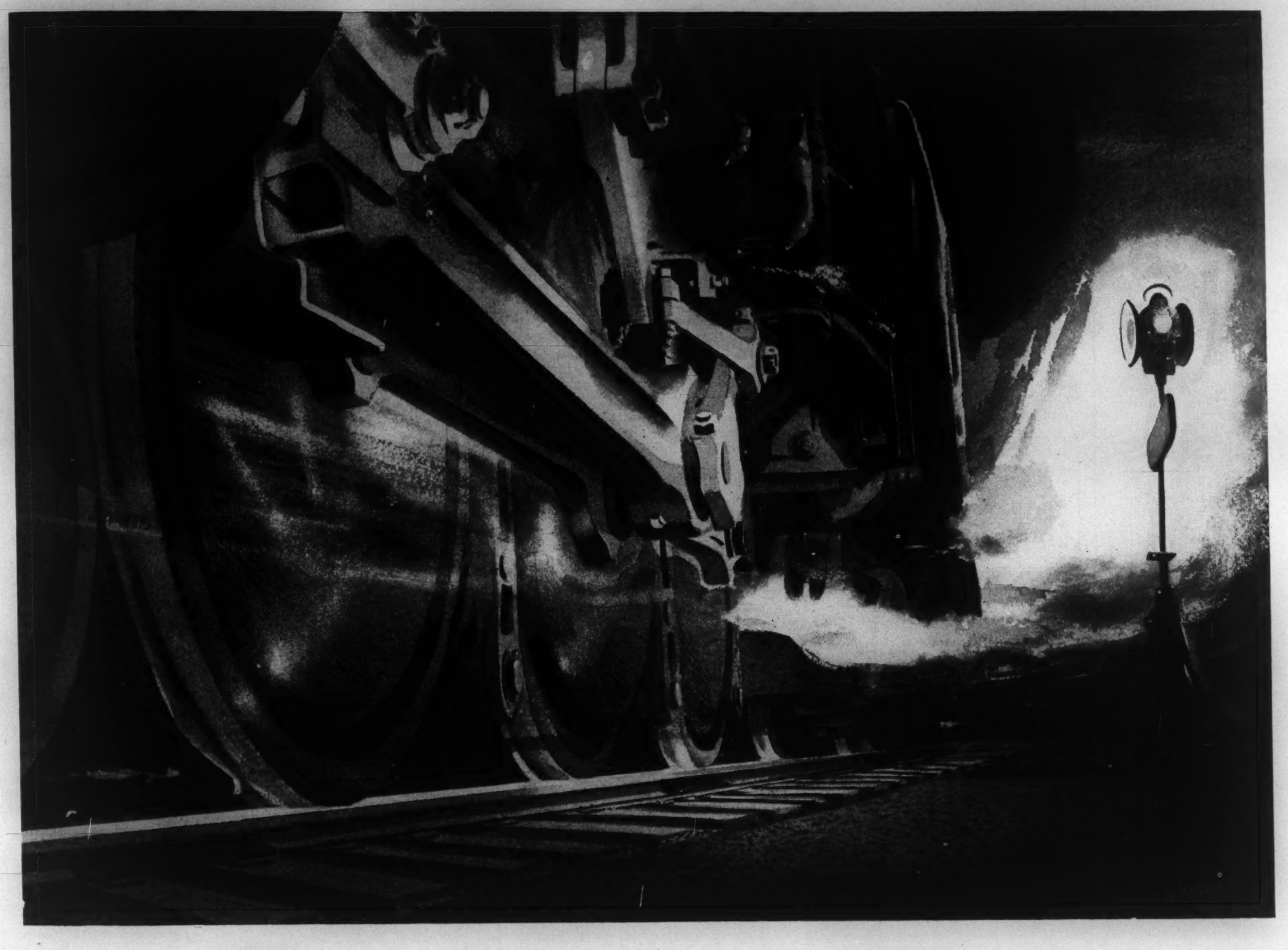

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CANADA OVERSEAS

What Does Canada's Army Think?

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

London.

DURING this reporter's sojourn with the Canadian Army, he has learned to his own satisfaction the answers to several questions which have been prodding the mind. I propose to list in this column the questions and the replies I have collected from a variety of sources.

These replies are not the opinion of one individual. I have had no formal interviews recently with high-ranking officers. I have kept these questions in mind during the last few days while I have been living with various units and touring the entire Canadian area. Sometimes I have collected a pertinent point while lunching at the headquarters of a Lt.-General. Often I have shared bully beef and hard tack with men on the move, meanwhile absorbing their conversation. Now and again there have been talkative evenings with a group of junior officers.

Blending these opinions with my own observations, I have fashioned the answers to questions of the moment.

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

IS 1943 the year of final defeat for Germany? Is our scheduled smash going to be hard enough to knock out the Nazis in one swoop?—Our men do not seem to think so. They feel that a useful objective for the fighting season of 1943 would be the seizure of bridgeheads on the continent, extending them to give us plenty of elbow room for manoeuvre, and establishing a winter line behind which we could make preparations for the final offensive.

This estimate is based on the military situation as it now obtains. It takes no account of possible factors such as a vast Russian offensive to coincide with our attack on the European fortress, an uprising by people of the occupied countries in the path of our advance, or a serious drop in morale on the German home front. Any one or a combination of these factors might hasten our advance far beyond objectives based on pure military planning.

But for all the confidence within the Canadian Army in our ability to beat the German on the battlefield, there is no disposition to suppose we will cut through the enemy like a knife through butter. There is keen appreciation of the enemy's strength and capacity for war. And only those who have been in or with the army can realize what an extended advance means in terms of transport and organization behind the front lines.

The Canadian objectives for 1943 are by no means modest. Nor are they excessively brash. They are based on sober considerations highly seasoned with confidence in our capacity for attack.

HOW is our reinforcement situation in the light of the coming offensive?—By and large our senior officers are satisfied with the flow and quality of reinforcements. The troops now coming into our reinforcement units are better trained than a year ago, and the mental and physical qualities of the recent arrivals measure up to the Canadian average.

This does not mean the army is getting all the reinforcements it possibly will need. The source of reinforcements in Canada, I am told, is adequate. The flow is limited only by the shipping situation. In the event of heavy casualties, our reinforcement situation will depend not so much on recruiting as on shipping.

Is the army satisfied with the product of Canadian arms factories?—
—The answer is—decidedly yes. All ranks prefer Canadian equipment to any other. They regard Canadian equipment as at least the equal of, and in some cases superior to, the product of Allied factories. In the development of certain (still secret) new weapons Canadian designers have led the world.

Factories in Canada produce everything necessary for a modern army except possibly certain types of aircraft. If our army is not equipped entirely with Canadian product, it is because our factories have had to ship material to other fronts, the equivalent being made up to our army in British and American manufactures.

WHAT do the men think of the policy of keeping our army in England for action as a unit?—There was considerable grousing among Canadian troops, particularly in November and December when the spotlight was held by the British Eighth and First armies and the Americans. Our men were then faced with the dreary prospect of a fourth winter in England and they knew there was no chance of winter action. But this discontent has passed with the winter. The men are inclined to "trust Andy". They now feel they are in the centre spot of the war and that their long period of waiting will be abruptly ended.

I have found morale high among our troops—so high it has amazed some officers who have spoken to me on the subject. One said, "If anyone had told me in 1940 that my men could train until 1943 without moving out of England and still be good soldiers, I would have pronounced him crazy. But they've done it. It's one of the miracles of this war."

WHAT do the men think about the conscription issue?—Frankly, they don't think about it. I have just spent six days with the troops in the field and I haven't heard the subject discussed. There is plenty of talk about Canadian politics, and particularly about post-war conditions back home. But nothing about conscription. Interest in the subject has petered out, probably because the men feel the climax of the war is fast approaching and there isn't much use worrying about anything except the fighting and rehabilitation at home. However, the men are considerably concerned about their jobs after the war. I am convinced that a soldiers' lobby of immense power will develop in Canada after the war unless a very practical program for their rehabilitation is promptly undertaken.

The men have had three years in which to think. And to observe an England changed by a people's war into a people's country. The effect of this has been considerable. The funnelling of Canada's soldiers into peace-time living looms as an urgent problem.

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SCIENCE FRONT

Gremlins in Garden and Field

BY DYSON CARTER

REMEMBER the gardens of your childhood, those tranced places of story and dream, peopled by fairy queens and mischievous pixies? If you kept very still at night you could see the elves come to quaff wine from nasturtium horns. Then with magic wands the little folk would work their wonders. Of course they made the garden grow. And of course when we grew up our botany teacher disillusioned us. Gremlins in the garden—bosh! Everything was soil food and rootlets and ergs of sun-energy. Dreadfully convincing and dull.

Now we can poke our tongues out at these stupid old text-book-worms. They're wrong. There *is so* magic in the garden.

Science has started to study the world of growing things in an absolutely different way and is discovering gremlins and fifinellas galore. Some of the magic mites have introduced themselves in the laboratories as Heteroauxin, Napthalene-acetamide and Indole Butyric Acid. Others have rebuffed every curious investigator. The queen of them all is known simply by a number.

So tremendous are the conclusions to be drawn from the latest garden experiments that it is safe to say publicly what some biochemists have secretly believed for two or three years: not only gardening but also large-scale farming is on the threshold of extraordinary advances. We are about to leave behind us the primitive era of growing plants. Science is going to turn all the world's green fields into one great Magic Garden.

Really agriculture as we know it is repellently crude. Even science has labored under the humiliating notion that "nature knows best", so that all man can hope to do is keep out of nature's way. Thus the books say that we fertilize the land in order to return those soil chemicals nature originally provided, and which we stupidly remove by growing crops.

Actually, we can make better soils and grow infinitely more and better foodstuffs than nature can. When prehistoric man first cultivated food plants he mastered nature. Today we are rulers of the plant kingdom. Still, research is slow to shed its inferiority. At last we begin to realize that nature's timid magic can be vastly improved, not only for the sake of ultimately beautifying our planet but now, for banishing hunger from the post-war world.

We cannot even summarize all the studies being made in garden magic. So we'll follow just one of the magicians. Until a few years ago he was a chemist working on dyes and drugs: Dr. Ernest Grether, of Michigan. All his life he had been a gardener by hobby. One day his firm, the Dow Chemical Company, decided to let Doc Grether combine job and pleasure into a new kind of research. He was turned loose in the garden and told to find out *what really makes things grow.* And never mind the textbooks.

THE Grether approach was startling in its novelty and simplicity. In Michigan (as in many parts of Canada) there are millions of acres of muck land. This "soil" consists almost entirely of decayed plant material. According to conventional theories, muck has all the elements in plants. But as every gardener knows, few things grow in such soil. Why? Doc Grether read all through the library and found no answer. Maybe gremlins?

Thus began the Grether research on "humus". Countless experiments led to a mucky extract that could be decomposed with bacteria to give ever more foul-smelling chemicals. In April, 1936, these stinky stuffs were put to historic tests. They made pansies grow better than any fertilizer could . . . . made them grow as if pixilated!

Dr. Grether couldn't name his smelly magic. He called it "Plant Stimulant No. 10". He tried it on potatoes next. The yield increase was 40 to 70%. Next year on the same field, with no further No. 10 used, 30% more beans grew. And so for two more years: heavier crops without additional stimulant.

Results with carrots were astounding. While a standard fertilized field gave 10½ tons per acre, a similar field touched with the No. 10 wand produced 26½ tons! Many carrots from the test plot weighed over two pounds. And they were superior tasting, earlier ripening, more resistant to disease and frost.

Naturally Dr. Grether tried his discovery in the gardens where flowers grow. Delphiniums and foxgloves rose literally to new heights of beauty when stimulated with a touch of the mystery stuff extracted from humus. One unusual result was that flowers achieved remarkable power of self-seeding. A dozen Euphorbia Polychroma plants started more than seven hundred seedlings growing around them.

WHAT is Plant Stimulant No. 10? It definitely is not a "hormone". It seems to be a mixture of magic substances. And we use the word magic on purpose. If you mix No. 10 with water—just one part to four million of water—and if you dip plant cuttings into this solution for a minute or two—then powerful rooting action will result when the cutting is planted. That any substance in such excessive dilution could so influence plant growth is contrary to the old theories. How powerful would No. 10 be if Dr. Grether could extract its active essence?

Rootlets from cuttings don't sound very exciting. Suppose we see what No. 10 did in a rose garden. Doc Grether selected a greenhouse rose bench holding 200 plants. He sprayed it with five quarts of No. 10 diluted with four parts per million of water. That was the entire treatment. A similar bench alongside was left alone. In four months the score stood: 1,200 rose blossoms cut from the test plants, only 720 from the untreated plants. If you are gardening for money you can figure it out thus: on the basis of an acre of roses harvested for a year the increase resulting from No. 10 is 260,000 blossoms. At a nickel a rose the cash register rings up a merry $10,000 additional cash income. And the cost of the treatment? Well, what do you think a *teaspoonful* of humus extract is worth?

Now what garden fairy ever could sprinkle a rose bush with an invisible droplet of dew so potently magic as Doc Grether's No. 10!

IN TERMS of the war and Victory Gardens the new discovery is up in the class of military secrets. For example, you can spray No. 10 on the leaves of growing tomato plants and later harvest as much as 90 tomatoes, weighing over 20 pounds, from a single plant. Or average almost 100 bushels from 450 plants. Your crop will be of superb quality, with none of the failings of "forced" plants. The tomatoes will run about 50% higher in mineral content, so here is nutritional magic too.

Now for a few quizzes. If No. 10 is extracted from humus, why isn't the original muck stimulating to plant growth? The stimulant exists in an absorbed state, without activity. The extracted material can be rendered impotent by absorption on soil or humus.

Again, where does the stimulant come from? Possibly bacterial action produces it. At any rate it is exceptionally stable as chemicals go. It survives decay for centuries. It is not a hormone and indeed has not been classified in any chemical group. This difficulty will doubtless be overcome soon, and we may expect synthetic stimulants, perhaps more effective than the natural extract.

Dr. Grether's work has led to a new theory of soil impoverishment, and an explanation for the fact that replacing mineral fertilizers is not enough to restore to earth its virgin powers. The direction of future research is obvious. It is likely that a whole series of magic chemicals will be discovered. The productivity of our fields will soon be greatly increased. Tomorrow the joy of gardening will be heightened by the thrills of the magician's art, and we shall all play at being amateur gnomes and pixies.

Very different to the Grether experiments, but equally remarkable, are recent discoveries of Dr. J. W. Mitchell and Muriel Whitehead, of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. These workers have been playing Burbank. But instead of breeding new plants by regular laborious methods they have used a garden gremlin that masquerades as Vaporized Betanapthoxyacetic Acid.

Tomato plants were placed in a sealed chamber and exposed overnight to fumes produced by an extremely small quantity of the wizard chemical. Next day the tomatoes were returned to their regular greenhouse, and allowed to mature and bear fruit. The only difference between the treated tomatoes and untreated check plants was that the former had produced regular high quality fruit *that was seedless.*

Similar work is going on in many laboratory greenhouses. Very soon we can expect to find gremlins at work everywhere in our gardens and fields, good chemical elves working for us, for at last we are mastering the most difficult magic of all, the magic of life and growth. The plenty and the beauty this research will create is part of the splendid future beckoning free mankind.

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THE HITLER WAR

Behind Our Bombing

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

TO properly realize the scale of our present aerial bombardment of Germany requires an occasional look backward, and comparison with other notable blitzes of the war. When the Germans started this sort of thing, against Coventry, they dropped an estimated 450 tons of bombs in two nights. On only two occasions did they drop this much on London in a single night, these being the two last and greatest raids, on April 16, 1941, and on the following May 10, when Hess was dropped as well.

With the exception of an occasional land mine, which must have been suspended below one of their big four-motored transports, few of the explosives, I believe, were bigger than one ton. These biggest raids required some 300 machines and lasted five to six hours. And well-seasoned as the London population was by this time, and well-advanced its air raid defences, each killed over a thousand people.

In the first half of last September we carried out no less than 10 raids equalling in explosive weight the greatest the Germans had ever achieved. That these raids, against Saarbrucken, Karlsruhe, Bremen, Duisburg, Frankfurt and Duesseldorf, really hurt the Germans, we have ample evidence in their squeals. Newspapers in the various cities admitted that this was by far the worst punishment they had experienced.

I don't speak here of the 1000-bomber raids, in which not 500 tons, but probably 2000 tons of bombs were dropped. These were exceptional efforts, carried out to prove a theory and achieved by scraping together all available aircraft (most of them twin-engined). Of the three raids, those on Essen and Bremen seem to have been far less successful than that on Cologne, which still stands today as the "perfect" raid.

Today we have doubled our September standard, and are averaging close to 1000 tons a raid. And again, the reaction from the German side is the best possible evidence we could desire of our success. To gain an idea of the impact of these raids, only consider that we are hitting cities like Essen, Nuremberg and Munich, with less than a tenth of the population of London, twice the weight of blow in one-tenth of the time.

This Really Hurts

This is air attack on a scale of which the Germans hardly even dreamed in the great days of the Luftwaffe. The accounts published in German papers, the reports brought out of Berlin by neutral travellers, and the special ordinances applied by Himmler to curb conspiracy and sabotage during the confusion of the raids, attest to their effect on public morale. Photographs which our Mosquito planes are now able to take of damage almost anywhere our bombers can reach, provide definite proof of the destruction of armament plants.

I was fortunate enough to see, in Ottawa last week, a full set of photos of Essen and the Krupp Works taken after the two heavy raids of March 5 and March 12. This target, which has proven difficult to raid effectively under cover of the Ruhr industrial haze, lacking such a landmark as the Rhine at Cologne, and always powerfully defended, is really "getting it" at last. Great buildings which had survived all previous raids, or been satisfactorily repaired, were completely flattened in the March 5 raid; and still greater destruction was done a week later.

Over huge areas of the city of Essen not a roof is to be seen. This is something the Germans taught us, at Coventry and Liverpool and Manchester: that production is held up almost as much by the disruption of the living quarters, transportation, and food, water and heating supply of the workers, as by the actual smashing of factories.

More Guns for Essen

Proof of the efficacy of our two March raids against Essen was the greatly increased concentration of anti-aircraft artillery, searchlights and night fighters which met our raid last Saturday night. Essen was always considered powerfully defended, so that at the very beginning of the war Goering thought it safe to boast that no enemy plane could ever reach it. It would be interesting to know how many times stronger the defences are now than then.

These additional guns which have been brought to Essen must have been taken away from somewhere else, or been produced at the expense of some other kind of offensive armament; just as night and day fighters to protect the Reich must now be produced at the expense of bomber power. Indeed we have in the latter trend, which our mounting attack assures the Germans will never be able to reverse, the best assurance that the enemy cannot resume a large-scale blitz of Britain.

Our returning fliers told of the excellent searchlight work of the Germans, who passed them on from one beam to the next with surprising precision; and of the enormous weight of ak-ak fire. It is a commonplace that in this war guns can fire very close to bombers which they cannot see in the skies, and airmen have told me of searchlights suddenly turned on their planes, having clearly been directed there in advance by some device.

Loss Limits Our Raids

Yet the more sensational claims of the effectiveness of blind fire were belied when a large force of our bombers attacked Berlin last January 16, with cloud cover all the way there and back and open spots over the target—that is, almost perfect conditions—with the loss of only one machine. Over Essen last Saturday the weather was clear and the searchlights many (in themselves an admission that blind fire is not accurate enough), and we lost 21 planes to the A-A gunners and night fighters. The proportion which was lost to each is almost impossible to determine.

Such a loss, together with the 33 machines we lost a few nights earlier, makes fairly expensive raiding, especially when one remembers that the scale of our night attack is still limited strictly to British four-engined bomber production. There was a day when it was seriously proposed that Britain continue, as she was doing at the time, to concentrate on fighter and other short-range plane production, while the United States would concentrate on the heavy machines, which could be ferried across the oceans.

But the Americans didn't have a 4-engined model which was satisfactory for night bombing, in which their aerial strategists did not much believe, and for which their airmen were not especially trained. Their "pet" machine, the Fortress, has an exhaust-driven turbo-super-charger, which gives it great altitude per-

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formance, but glows plainly at night. It carries only one-third of the bomb-load of the Lancaster, will not accommodate the long block-busters in its 12-foot bomb-bay, and has only two-thirds of the range, while requiring as much aerodrome space, air and ground crew, and fuel supply, and being more costly in man-hours to produce. The Liberator has a slightly greater bomb capacity and a much greater range than the Fortress, but the same revealing exhaust glow.

The British therefore proposed during 1941 that the Americans put the Lancaster into large-scale production, with its remarkably high bomb capacity, speed and range, and remarkably low man-hour cost. But the Americans, whether out of belief in day bombing or unwillingness to repeat Packard's experience in working from British drawings of the Rolls-Royce Merlin, decided to go ahead with their Fortress and Liberator program and develop new and heavier night bombers of their own. So Britain swung full speed into Lancaster production, and, I am told by a person who ought to know, actually produced only some half a dozen fewer 4-engined bombers than the Americans last year.

Big Bomber Facts

(For the technically-minded, the Fortress carries 3 tons of bombs, the Liberator 4 tons, the Halifax 6½, the Stirling 8 and the Lancaster 9 tons, though not at their maximum range. The Liberator and Fortress operate at 30,000 feet, the Lancaster at about 20,000. In one important respect the Fortress has a big advantage over the Lancaster, in that its dozen—now perhaps more—50-calibre machine guns give it four times the weight of defensive fire of the Lancaster's ten 30-calibres. Both Lancaster and Fortress cruise at around 210 miles an hour, and have a top speed of about 290. The Liberator has the same speed, and most exceptional range.

The new and heavier American bombers, now under development, are the Boeing B-29 and the Consolidated B-32. No details concerning them may be published, but the usually accurate British magazine *Aeroplane* says that they will carry a greater weight of bombs farther and faster than the Lancaster, and be usable at night. A small note in the newspapers last February, telling of the crash of a big Boeing bomber, "not a Fortress", while being test-flown, indicates that these machines may not yet be in production, and may have some "bugs" to iron out.

As in other fields there is often a big gap between aeronautical plans and performance, and quite unpredictable delays crop up. Thus the Typhoon fighter, test flown in February 1940 and much talked of during the Battle of Britain, has only come into broad operational use lately. Apparently it was held up by difficulties in putting its 2350 hp. Napier Sabre engine into production. The Martin B-26, for which production plans were well-advanced in the big Malton aircraft plant near Toronto, only to be changed over to the Lancaster, was put straight from the drafting board into production, and proved to have too small a wing area, to be too "hot" to land safely.

Origin of Lancaster

Another outstanding case was that of the Manchester heavy twin-engined bomber. Has the reader wondered what became of it? It was designed around the new Rolls-Royce Vulture 2000 hp. engine, which was also to power the Tornado fighter, I believe—another name which has dropped completely out of the news.

The Manchester was flown in July 1939, and was in production when it was realized, in the following July, that the Vulture program would be held up. The plane was then quickly redesigned to take four of the smaller Rolls-Royce Merlins, was tested in protype, modified and put into production, and actually out on operations by March 1942. Not only has it proven the outstanding bomber of the war (it has almost as good a record in its day flights as the Fortress), but is a very sweet machine to handle.

When the new American night bombers will be available is therefore an open question. In the meantime, American air leaders continue to stand out for precision, high-level daylight bombing, the kind that the Fortress was designed to do, and which it does so well. Allied air strategy has been adapted to the round-the-clock attack which has been building up steadily in recent months, and reached its newest peak last weekend.

The Fortress raids have chiefly been against coastal points, so far, with one raid 100 miles inland to hit the Renault Works outside Paris, and another 150 miles inland to Hamm, the great German rail junction serving the Ruhr. But experience is being accumulated, and as it is believed feasible the daylight raids will be extended inland against key German military objectives. There has as yet been no indication that the Americans are interested in city-wide blitzes on the Cologne model.

But of course, the great value of daylight raiding is that it offers a much better chance of hitting a particular target. The RAF's area-bombing is a confession that single targets cannot be readily picked out at night, as we sought to do in our early raids against Germany. There is, however, the difficulty that only about one day in ten is clear enough for high-level bombing over Western Europe.

The outstanding characteristic of the Fortress, next to the precision bombing obtained with its Norden bombsight, is its strength against fighter attack. It was not always so. The early Fortresses sent to the RAF in 1941 depended for protection almost wholly on their speed and altitude. When the American authorities could be persuaded that the planes were not merely being mishandled but really lacked defensive power, they did a thorough job. They put in a dozen of their excellent 50-calibre machine guns, one of the most successful weapons of the war, and installed a unique "ball turret" in the plane's underside, sacrificing for this some 20 miles an hour of the aircraft's top speed.

The Fortress then proved to be almost invulnerable to attack from the rear, side, top or bottom. Especially in firing at an enemy coming up from the rear, the Fortress gunners reported that in almost every case they blew to pieces when hit, apparently on account of the increased hitting power of the bomber's guns, firing "downstream", as it were, against an oncoming target, while the fighters were firing "upstream" against a receding target.

Bomber and Fighter Guns

The effective range of the 50-calibre (half-inch) machine-gun is 600 yards, the same as that of the 20 mm. (slightly over three-quarters of an inch) cannon; and they also have the same rate of fire, 700 rounds a minute, as the 20 mm. Mauser cannon on the FW-190. The Focke-Wulf, however, carries only 200 rounds of ammunition for each of its cannon—enough for 17 seconds of firing. There is a limit to the weight of 50-calibre ammunition which even a big Fortress can carry, if it wants to keep up its speed and bomb capacity, but its guns certainly have many more rounds than this.

The Americans have also developed new tactics whereby the outer machines of a formation use their ammunition against attackers on the outward trip, and then move to an inner position for the return journey. One of the reasons for the choice of the 30-calibre gun for the big British bombers was the fact that a very large supply of ammunition could be carried in a central magazine, whence it is fed to the guns by endless conveyors.

When the Germans found they could do nothing against the rearward fire of the Fortresses (the score of nearly 100 German fighters to 4 American bombers in an early raid on Lille will be recalled), they switched to head-on attack and had some success for a while. The Americans have met this by increasing their front-end gun-power. Now the Germans are trying dropping small bombs on the Fortresses. So the struggle goes on, with ingenuity and determination pitted against ingenuity and desperation.

These are just a few of the details behind our great bombing offensive. Doubled from January to March, the RAF attack is still growing. The Americans are today commonly putting over 100 Fortresses into their raids, both from Britain and Tunisia.

We are now carrying on a real two-fronted air war against Germany, as it was declared we intended to do when we went into North Africa. The 1000-plus sorties flown by our air force there and the 130 enemy planes destroyed on Monday of this week, show the growing power of our Mediterranean air power. Remorselessly we are paring down the enemy's air strength, and stretching it out, as well as weakening his arms production and morale, a necessary preparation for the invasion which is nearing month by month.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

The Crown in Moments of Crisis

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE government of Canada is not a Republic. It is a parliamentary democracy, in which the Crown performs an essential function. To eliminate the Crown, by reducing its functions to those of a rubber stamp, is to convert the government of Canada into a Republic, without providing it with any of the checks and safeguards which have always been considered necessary in that form of government; and it is difficult to imagine any policy more profoundly subversive to real freedom. The safeguards in the parliamentary system are largely provided by the Crown, so long as the Crown is left with its proper freedom of action. To deprive the Crown of that freedom of action is to open the way for a large measure of autocratic rule by the Cabinet or even by the Prime Minister.

The most important sphere for freedom of action by the Crown is that relating to the dissolution of Parliament. It is held by some authorities that this freedom no longer exists. Prof. R. MacGregor Dawson says in one of his more extreme moments that the King "has become an automaton with no public will of his own", and that his Prime Minister's advice "may not be refused." Others, including all those who join with Mr. King in maintaining that Lord Byng's refusal of dissolution in 1926 was unconstitutional, hold that the freedom to refuse to act on the Prime Minister's advice to dissolve is so circumscribed as to be practically non-existent. Mr. Eugene Forsey, whose "The Royal Power of Dissolution" (Oxford University Press, $5) with its Foreword by Sir John A. R. Marriott, is bound to rank as one of the chief authorities on the subject, maintains the opposite view—that in this vital matter of adjusting the relations between the Parliament, elected by the voters, and the Government in office, the Crown possesses a large measure of freedom, and that the interests of good and stable government require that it should continue to do so. The book is of profoundest interest to every citizen of a parliamentary democracy, but of exceptional interest to Canadians, because the classic example of the dispute over the exercise of this power is that of the King-Meighen controversy of 1926.

Rights of the Crown

The view which used to be rather commonly expressed by journalistic commentators, and which will no doubt be revived by the Winnipeg *Free Press*, that the right of the Crown to refuse dissolution when advised by the Prime Minister was abolished, at least for Canada, by the result of the 1926 elections, is not even referred to by Mr. Forsey. There seems no reason why it should be referred to in a serious constitutional textbook. The rights of the Crown are not things which can be abolished or even diminished by a general election, in which as always a multitude of issues are fused together. Canada could no doubt, if it so desired, reduce the powers of the Crown to the same level to which they have been reduced in Eire (where it is expressly stated to be no more than a symbol to be employed in external relations); but Canada has not decided to do anything of the kind and is not generally supposed to have any ambition to become a Republic.

What Mr. Forsey has done is to gather together all the relevant information concerning controversial cases of the request for dissolution throughout the British nations from 1850 onward to the present time, including the South African crisis of 1939. To this he has added a mass of information relating to the question of Ministers sitting in the House and administering Departments without having been re-elected after appointment, a question which entered largely into the Canadian 1926 crisis but is now academic because the requirement of re-election is no longer in force anywhere in the Empire except in Western Australia and in a limited degree in Ontario; it never existed at all, according to Mr. Forsey, in the Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, South Australia, and several other Parliaments. (It is fairly obvious from these facts that it is in no way essential to the preservation of parliamentary democracy.)

A Simple Proposition

The proposition at issue is simple. If the Crown has no power to refuse a dissolution advised by the Prime Minister, that Prime Minister can go on dissolving successive Parliaments until he gets one that suits him. That means an end of the freedom of Parliament, and equally of the freedom of the electors; it means the dictatorship of the Prime Minister. Nobody, not even Mr. King or Professor Dawson, really argues that the power of the Crown has been abolished to quite that extent. They allow the Crown a discretion, but they confine it to very narrow limits. Mr. Forsey discusses these limits in the light of several score of available precedents.

The outstanding point in 1926 was that Mr. King's request for a dissolution was his second within eight months; he was seeking to dissolve a House which had been elected on his own motion on October 29 of the previous year, and in which his party had 101 members against 116 Conservatives and 28 Progressives. The request for dissolution was made by Mr. King on June 26-7. Lord Byng took the view that if there was any prospect of this new House being successfully led by another Prime Minister it should be given the opportunity to carry on; he declined to dissolve it, and sent for Mr. Meighen, as leader of the 116 Conservatives.

Mr. Forsey sees eight constitutional questions raised by these and the subsequent proceedings.

Eight Questions Raised

The first three of these questions might have been more tidily arranged thus: (1) Was the refusal unconditionally unconstitutional, or in other words is the Crown the Prime Minister's "automaton"? To this even Mr. King in his later utterances would have answered No. (2) Was the refusal conditionally unconstitutional because of the later proof that Mr. Meighen could not carry on? (3) Was it conditionally unconstitutional because the devices resorted to by Mr. Meighen to carry on were unconstitutional? To both of these, it seems to me, that the answer must be that if the Crown is to have any discretion at all, it must be allowed the discretion to guess wrongly as to the future course of an extremely difficult and unpredictable series of events. Mr. King had certainly no more reason for being sure that Mr. Meighen could not get enough Progressive support to carry on than Mr. Meighen and Lord Byng had to be sure that he could. As regards the constitutionality of the devices adopted by Mr. Meighen, it is unlikely that either Mr. Meighen or Lord Byng knew on June 27 what they would be.

Mr. Meighen's devices, which obviously had to be worked out in a great hurry, were not apparently unconstitutional, or at least Mr. Forsey makes out an excellent case for them; but they seem to have been unnecessarily complicated and unnecessarily open to criticism, of which Mr. King and his party took every advantage. At this distance it seems probable that but for the uproarious accusations of unconstitutionality brought by the Liberals, a sufficient number of Progressives would have stood by Mr. Meighen to let him finish the session.

The problem was to get a working Ministry without any of its members having to vacate his seat and thereby diminish Mr. Meighen's extremely perishable majority. The statutes then required that a member of the House accepting an office of emolument under the Crown must vacate his seat. It was taken for granted that this prevented any member from being appointed as a regular Minister without vacating his seat. But Mr. Forsey points out that there was an Act of 1884 providing that a member need not vacate his seat on appointment to an office normally carrying emolument, "if by his commission ... it is declared or provided" that he gets no such emolument. All that Mr. Meighen really had to do was to appoint his Ministers as full Ministers without salary. What he chose to do was to appoint acting Ministers, who, not being Ministers, could not take the oath as Ministers. But it was not the oath, nor the full Ministership, that necessitated vacating the seat; it was merely the salary.

Mr. Forsey makes a very good case for the constitutionality of this "shadow Cabinet", on the ground that there have always been acting Ministers, that they have always at times performed the functions of Ministers of Departments, and that there is no set limit to the number of such acting Ministers nor to the possible fewness of the sworn Ministers. (Acting Ministers take the oath as Privy Councillors, but not as Ministers of a Department.) But the situation—with Mr. Meighen, the only sworn Minister, outside of the House because of having vacated his seat by accepting office with salary—had its absurd side and was superbly exploited by the Liberals.

Dissolution Necessary

The final question is whether Lord Byng should not have refused Mr. Meighen the dissolution which he was finally forced to ask for (by the non-support of some of the Progressives) and recalled Mr. King. The answer to this is that Lord Byng did not grant the dissolution to Mr. Meighen merely because Mr. Meighen advised it, but because it was perfectly clear that no party could carry on the government with the existing House. If the Crown has any discretion in the matter of dissolution at all, it must exercise it, not in the interests of any particular party, but in the interests of Parliament, and with the object of maintaining Parliament in freedom, as the body chosen to express the will of the electors. On June 27 it seemed possible that a dissolution might be unnecessary. Events in the interval had made it clear by July 2 that a dissolution was necessary.

I have said nothing about any other special weaknesses in the Liberal position beyond the fact that it was seeking a "second dissolution", but there were others, notably the fact that it was seeking dissolution at a moment when a vote of censure was under discussion and was extremely likely to be passed. Nor have I mentioned what was perhaps the most unconstitutional thing in the whole business, namely Mr. King's advice to Lord Byng to seek the opinion of the British Government, advice which the Governor General had the good sense to ignore, and with which Mr. Forsey deals very moderately in two pages.

All these questions are far from being as academic as they may sound to the general reader. Under the two-party system, cases of a Government ceasing to be able to control its Parliament are rare. Under the many-party system they tend to become much more common. It is essential to the functioning of our constitution that the House should be able to recombine its elements to form a new Government without being dragooned by the old Government by the constant threat of a dissolution against which it cannot protect itself. The discretionary power of the Crown in regard to dissolution is solely for the purpose, and can only be used for the purpose, of protecting the representatives of the people from the encroachments of the Ministry.

The Conservative party has a great opportunity today, possessing as it does a sound record in this respect, to revive in the Canadian people a sense of the enormous value of the Crown as distinguished from the Crown's Ministers—of the Crown as an enduring entity above all parties and partizans—of the Crown in Canada as the embodiment of the Canadian nation. I do not think the Canadian people want to go the way of the people of Eire. I do not think they want to regard the Crown as an unfortunate obstacle in the way of their becoming a Republic. But it is time they realized that the Crown is the one thing that they must keep if they wish to avoid becoming a Republic, and a very badly designed and badly safeguarded Republic at that.

Not a Rubber Stamp

And it is time also that they realized that what is important in Canada is the Crown in Canada. We have allowed our French-Canadian fellow-citizens to fall into the delusion that when we sing "God Save the King" we are saluting Downing street, or at best Westminster or Buckingham Palace. We are doing nothing of the kind. The Crown in Canada is domiciled, by representation, at Rideau Hall. It is an essential part of our constitution. It is not a rubber stamp nor an automaton.

But perhaps it will not be the Conservative party that will perform this much needed service. Mr. Forsey does not belong to the Conservative Party. He is Director of Research for the Canadian Congress of Labor, at Ottawa. He has a profound influence on the mind of Labor. He believes that great changes in the economic structure of our society are inevitable and desirable. It is abundantly clear that he puts the highest value on the Crown as a means of ensuring that these changes are brought about sanely, quietly, with due consideration, and with continuous popular acceptance.

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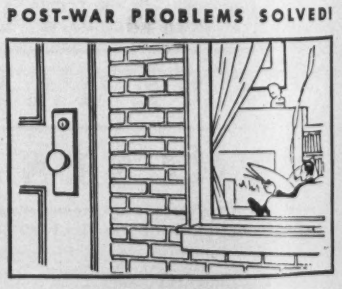

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LONDON, CANADA

South Africa has to face the question of extending the term of Parliament or holding an election. Both methods will develop a good deal of bitterness, but the Opposition parties are disunited, and there is an increasing desire for the Dominion to make a good showing in the Peace Conference.

The influence of Field Marshal Smuts, one of the few survivors of Versailles and one of the outstanding great men of the age, is immense and still growing.

A Picture of South African Politics

BY J. A. STEVENSON

THE present Parliament of the Union of South Africa recently assembled for what ought normally to be the last session of its statutory term, and one of the paramount issues which it and the country must consider is the desirability of holding a general election this year. The Ministry of Field-Marshal Smuts can show a very creditable record of administration of the national war effort, and at the ripe age of 72 there is no sign of any impairment of the fine intellectual powers and mental vigor of its leader, who has enhanced his prestige by his visits overseas and the important role which he has been playing in the direction of the general strategy of the war. Moreover the forces which support his Ministry are more united than they have been at any time since the war began, and a favorable index of public sentiment towards it was discernible when a Ministerial candidate recently retained by a comfortable majority the Barberton seat in the Transvaal, vacated by Colonel Densy Reitz on his appointment as High Commissioner for South Africa in London.

The omens, therefore, are propitious for the acquisition of a new mandate by the Government, but it properly hesitates to subject the country to the turmoil and unsettlement of a general election during a grave crisis of the war, and its hesitations are increased by the certain knowledge that the Opposition will not scruple to inject a great deal of bitterness into the contest and fan deliberately the flames of anti-British prejudice among the rural Dutch. On the other hand, an attempt to secure a prolongation of the life of Parliament for another year could only succeed after a heated controversy, and both Ministers and their parliamentary followers are divided in opinion about what is the best course to pursue.

It is, however, a piece of good fortune for the Government that the opposition forces have so far been unable to achieve a solid front. The largest section consists of the Nationalists, who still enjoy the leadership of the now elderly Dr. Malan, a veteran in the political wars, and a subtle tactician. But the Nationalist party has to face the competition of the Ossebrandwag party under whose banner are gathered a body of extreme Dutch racialists, and the Afrikaner party, consisting of the followers of the late General Hertzog, who went into opposition with him at the outbreak of the war and now acknowledge the leadership of Mr. Havenga, the former Minister of Finance. Dr. Malan would like to eliminate the minor opposition groups, but proposals for an electoral arrangement under which they would divide the seats to avoid splitting the opposition vote have so far made little headway. Moreover there are signs that prominent members of the Afrikaner party, who backed General Hertzog in opposition to South African participation in the war, have now become convinced that a victory for the Axis would constitute a very serious menace to the freedom of Africa and that the war must be fought to a victorious end. So they are not anxious to make common cause with Dr. Malan as long as he urges South Africa's withdrawal from the war.

The Native Problem

Another factor which strengthens the position of General Smuts is the knowledge that in the postwar settlement there may be reached decisions about future policy in regard to the native populations, which will have far-reaching consequences all over Africa. A country in which some two million whites live surrounded by about seven million colored people is intensely interested in all problems affecting the interrelations of the white and black races. The whole broad question of the future fate of the millions of native peoples, who on the continent of Africa live in the colonial territories of different European powers, is certain to come up for consideration at a peace conference, and the African Survey, conducted under the guidance of Lord Hailey, suggested a number of reformist measures which are designed to improve the lot of the backward native races and stimulate their progress towards acquiring a capacity for self-government. But it is obvious that, if there is a generous liberalization of policy towards the native populations living in central and northern Africa, the colored population of South Africa will expect parallel treatment, and, if it is denied them, will soon develop a temper of rebellious unrest. So even among Dutch elements whose outlook in regard to native policy is wholly reactionary, the view prevails

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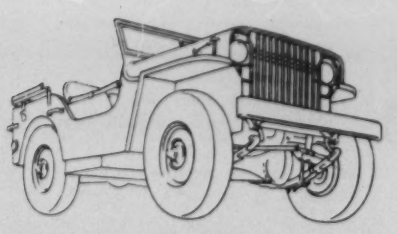

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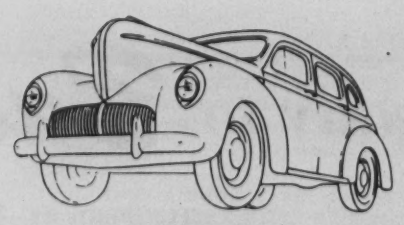


THE AMERICAR

that it might be very profitable for South Africa to have the benefits of the powerful influence and experienced wisdom of General Smuts at the peace conference. Undoubtedly Smuts would favor a liberal policy towards the natives, but he is also a political realist and he could be relied upon to try and prevent the peacemakers from embodying, in the charter of any new international order, principles and formulas in regard to the treatment of the native races of Africa, which would create difficulties in the Union and give the opposition parties an opportunity for raising the cry that the way had been paved for the ascendency of the colored population.

Smuts, whose practical experience of warfare dates back to 1899, when he took arms against the British, is the perfect model of the soldier-statesman, and no other leader could have extracted from South Africa such a valuable contribution to the common war effort. Her fighting forces, raised by voluntary enlistment, have been almost continuously in action since the outbreak of the war, and their casualties have been very heavy, particularly at the fall of Tobruk, where most of the survivors of the 2nd South African division were taken prisoner. But the losses have now been made good by new recruits and the number of women being enlisted for clerical and technical jobs in the army is being steadily increased. It was almost inevitable that the British stock in South Africa should furnish a larger proportion of recruits to the army and air force than the Dutch, but the latter, who have a fine fighting tradition, have volunteered in very substantial numbers, and a Dutchman, General Dan Pienaar, who was killed in Libya last year, was rated one of the best divisional commanders in the British 8th Army.

For Fighting at Home

At the beginning of the war Smuts secured in the crucial fight over South African participation the support of certain waverers in Parliament by giving a pledge that South African troops would not be sent to serve outside the bounds of Africa. His critics complained that this pledge was violated when a South African contingent assisted in the occupation of Madagascar. But Madagascar is an African island and the protests fell so flat that Smuts has been emboldened to seek authority for the removal of the limitation upon the army's service. He contended that South Africa would have a more effective voice at the peace table, if her fighting men took their full share in the battle for human freedom, and he dealt so successfully with the arguments of Dr. Malan and other oppositionists that he secured the authority necessary for the South African army to participate in an invasion of Europe by a majority of 26. This figure is exactly double the majority of 13 which Smuts obtained in the fateful division in September 1939 on his amendment to Hertzog's neutrality bill and it is an index of an improvement of the Government's parliamentary position.

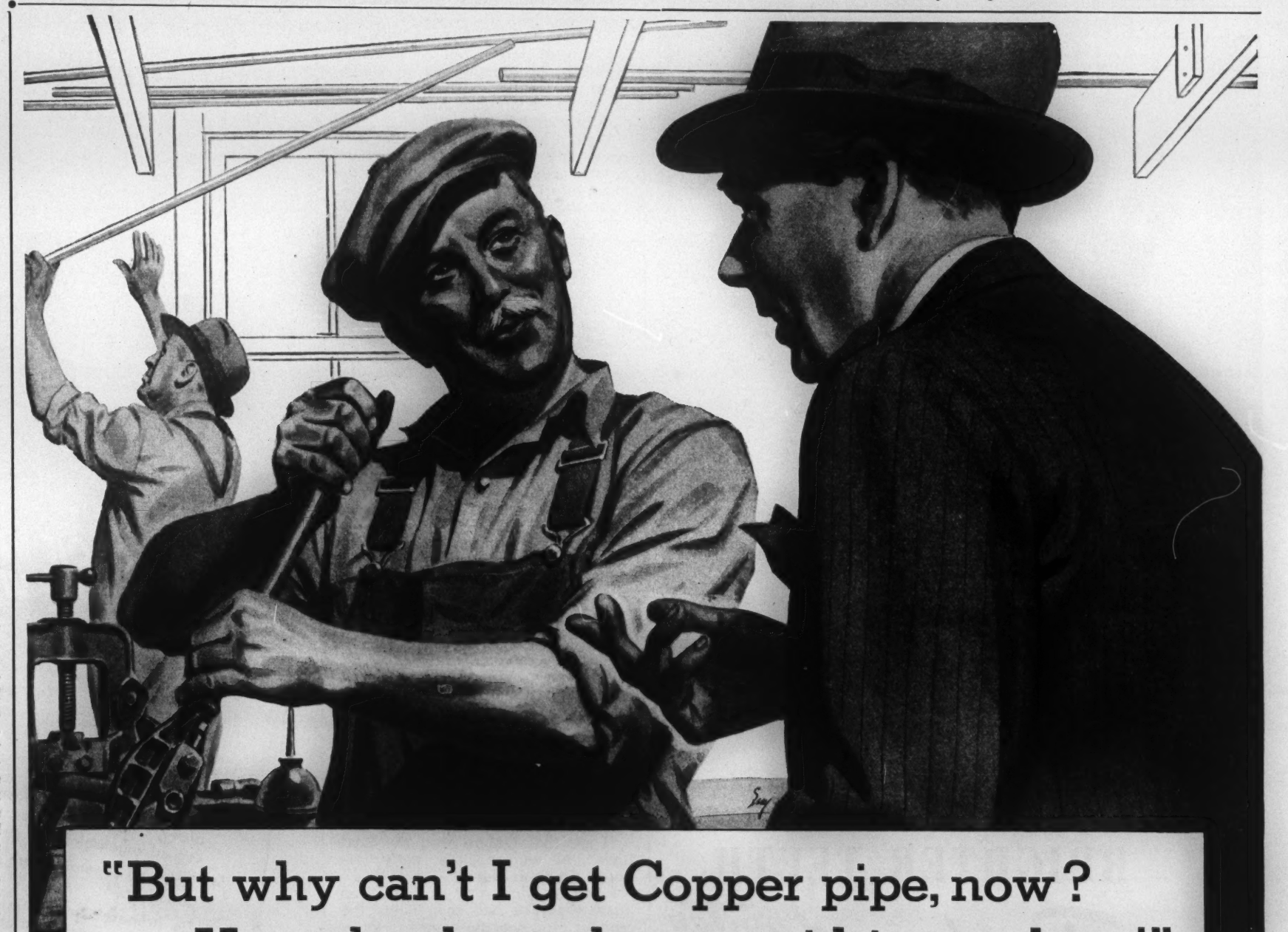
But it would be futile to minimize the strength of the opposition to the war in the country, and Colonel Reitz estimated last January that nearly half of the Dutch Afrikander population was remaining aloof from the national war effort. The Labor party, represented in the Smuts Ministry by Mr. Madeley, the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, has been giving its war policy general support. Certain extremist elements in it have lately begun to agitate for its withdrawal on the ground that the interests of labor have been persistently ignored by Field-Marshal Smuts. But his Government can show a good record of useful social legislation, and at present it has two commissions engaged in preparatory work for far-reaching social reforms.

Smuts at Versailles

Field-Marshal Smuts is one of the few survivors of the group of statesmen who were the directing spirits of the peace conference at Versailles in 1919; he was then one of the keenest proponents of the League of Nations, in the construction of whose constitution he had a large hand, but he strongly disapproved of certain features of the peace treaty, and while he did not withhold his signature from it, he felt it necessary to record, in company with his old chief, General Botha, his formal protest against them. Events have proved the correctness of his judgment, and under the circumstances he should be able to wield great authority for shaping a better settlement than was achieved at Versailles. He probably feels like the old Ulysses that "some noble note of work may yet be done" and that after it has been accomplished he will be entitled to seek freedom from the cares of state for the balance of his life.

For more than forty years he has been one of the dominating figures in the public life of South Africa and his evanishment from the political stage will leave a tremendous gap. Luckily, however, he has time to train up a successor, who will be no unworthy wearer of his mantle, in Mr. Jan Hofmeyr, and in their careers there is a curious parallelism. Each of them is of pure Dutch Afrikander stock, and each of them rounded off his education by taking a brilliant degree at an English university. Each entered politics at an early age and rapidly reached prominence and high office by reason of outstanding abilities. Each is proud of his blood and the traditions of his race, but they are also both sincerely attached to Britain and believe firmly that South Africa can achieve her finest destiny, not as an independent state, but as a wholehearted partner in the British Commonwealth. Each combines skill in practical politics and administration with strong intellectual interests, and each has some very readable and important books to his credit.

John C. M. MacBeth, K.C., B.A., who has joined the Committee of Empire Information as honorary counsel. The Committee is a voluntary unofficial organization for the distribution of "Talking Points" and other material from the British Ministry of Information. Mr. MacBeth is president of the Empire Club of Toronto, a vice-president of the Navy League, Ontario Division, chairman of the Toronto Public Libraries and a member of Toronto University Senate.



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THE LONDON LETTER

In England Everyone's a Cook

BY P. O'D.

FOR generations English people have rather prided themselves on being the worst cooks in the world. It was regarded perhaps as a sign of national hardihood. Any people who could stand up under a constant siege of stewed mutton, sodden vegetables and boiled puddings, could stand up under anything.

That anyway was the impression English people liked to give, though most of it was pure humbug. Good English cooking is as good as any in the world, but the national average is certainly not so high as in France, for instance, or Germany—when these countries had the stuff to cook—or, let it be said with all due modesty, in Canada. And bad English cooking is not only uneatable. It is incredible.

Now, as a result of the war, the rationing, and especially the shortage of servants—one might almost say the total disappearance of servants—people in this country have dropped all that absurd pretence about food being the sort of thing to which no sensible person should devote more than the bare minimum of thought. People are thinking a lot about cooking, who probably never thought about it in their lives, and talking a lot about it, and—funniest development of all—doing a lot of cooking themselves. This is certainly a hardy race.

More than once my mind has been taken back to the stirring times of Prohibition—and, oh my, what things we stirred! You remember the way the most unexpected people used to tell you about the brews they were making down in the cellar, and lure you down in your more careless moments, and get you to try the stuff, and how, with eyes bulging under the impact, you would ask them in a strangled voice to tell you how they made it—presumably as a compliment but really so that you might never, never produce such a concoction in your life.

Well, it is something like that here now—only in the matter of food. Every second person you meet is doing a bit of cooking, and proud of it. Half the conversation you hear is concerned with recipes and the temperature of ovens, and the dishes they have just made or are thinking of making. How Brillat Savarin would rejoice, if he were in England now! The English people converted at last to the recognition of cooking as an art!

It may be that some of those early efforts are crude enough, even by the most modest domestic standards, but it is a move in the right direction. The woman who has done her own cooking for a while—or the man, if it comes to that, for English husbands are having to do their share—will know what to say to the cook in the happy days when cooks are come again.

It is a great thing to know how the thing should be done, and to be able to do it. As one English lady said to me, "I shall never again be afraid of giving the cook her notice". And that, when you come to think of it, is worth a lot. One terror at least that the war has taken away.

Who Won the Boat Race?

The other day I met an old friend, who in his heady youth was a rowing "Blue". He is a member of the Leander Club, and even yet from time to time sports the pink tie that is the badge of that famous fraternity of oarsmen.

"I see that Oxford won the Boat Race", he said a little sadly. He rowed for Cambridge.

I had to admit that I didn't even know the race had been held. Except for him, nobody seemed to know—not even the sporting editors, if there are any sporting editors left. Most of the newspapers paid no attention to it at all. But The Times, in a brief paragraph, stated that Oxford won the second war-time University Boat Race over a 1 and ¼ mile course at Radley by two-thirds of a length. Just that and the names of the crews. The Times that used to devote dozens of columns to it, before and after!

Once upon a time the Boat Race was the chief sporting event of the opening year. For weeks before in all the papers rowing experts used to write long daily articles on the progress of the crews in training—articles so technical that only rowing experts could really understand them.

Now the boat race is held over a mere mile and a quarter, on an out-of-the-way stretch of the river, where only the real enthusiasts bothered to look at it. And the poor lads who rowed in it won't even get a "Blue". Life in wartime is certainly hard.

It's the Small Things

It is in the small things perhaps that one is made most conscious of the answer to that familiar question, "Don't you know there's a war on?" The larger privations we are braced to endure, but the smaller ones are a constant irritation and reminder.

Matches, for instance. No matches when the old pipe, aromatic and alluring, is waiting to be lit, or when the wood is all ready on the grate and the air grows more and more chilly. No matches! These are the things that cause otherwise well-balanced men to seize what is left of their hair in both hands and utter raucous cries of protest and fury.

Torch-batteries are another. You find yourself wandering about in a pitch-dark street with a battery that could not compete with an elderly glow-worm. It is hardly bright enough to prevent other people from walking straight into and over you. And there is nothing you can do about it, No batteries!

Sad as this situation is for the pedestrian, it is a lot sadder for the poor cyclist. And we all are cyclists nowadays—not motor-cyclists roaring superbly over the highways, but humble push-bikers, groaning and panting as we wobble along. It is little faster than mere walking and a good deal harder work, but, in this mechanical age, I suppose, we feel that we must conduct the business of transportation on wheels of one sort or another. Anyway, we do it, though I have often wondered if we wouldn't do better on our poor feet.

The law says that you must not bicycle between certain hours without a light. And you can't get a light, not unless you are very lucky or very provident. So the first policeman who catches you riding has you up before the beaks, and the old pterodactyls proceed to peck a fine out of you. The law is a ass!

All You Need for
BRIGHTER TEETH
-just Powder and water

TO KEEP teeth bright by keeping them properly clean, all you need is water and a cleansing agent—and nothing cleanses more effectively than *powder!*

That's something to remember—to enjoy the admiration won by a bright, attractive smile and to save on dentifrices. For *powder* on a moist brush is not only effective, but *economical.* Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder outlasts similarly-priced tooth paste two-to-one, as you'll discover when you try it.

Get Dr. Lyon's today. It is *all* powder—all *cleanser*—no acid or pumice; nothing to injure tooth enamel. Yet you'll appreciate its effective action right from the first brushing—the cleaner, brighter beauty of your teeth, the pleasant feeling of freshness in your mouth. Ask for Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder now at your nearest drugstore.

Why pay for water in a dentifrice?

Canada's leading tooth powder

USE DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER ...on a moist brush

IT COMES IN TINS . . . NO EMPTY TUBE NEEDED

"Wrong cooking methods may cause vegetables to lose as much as 75% of their vitamin value." say nutrition authorities.

HOW TO COOK VEGETABLES TO RETAIN THEIR VITAMIN VALUE

(Clip and paste in your cook book)

1 Cook vegetables only until tender.
2 Cook vegetables in skins whenever possible—dry-bake them—bake with some liquid, in covered casserole—steam—or boil them.
3 Since so much that is valuable escapes in cooking water, use least possible amount of water; save water from all mild-flavored vegetables and use it in sauce, gravy, soup, made dishes, etc.—also the liquid from canned vegetables.
4 Scalloped vegetables are good because the liquid is all served.
5 Tie prepared vegetables, with their seasonings, in wet cooking parchment and steam or boil; serve the savory juices.
6 Use no soda.

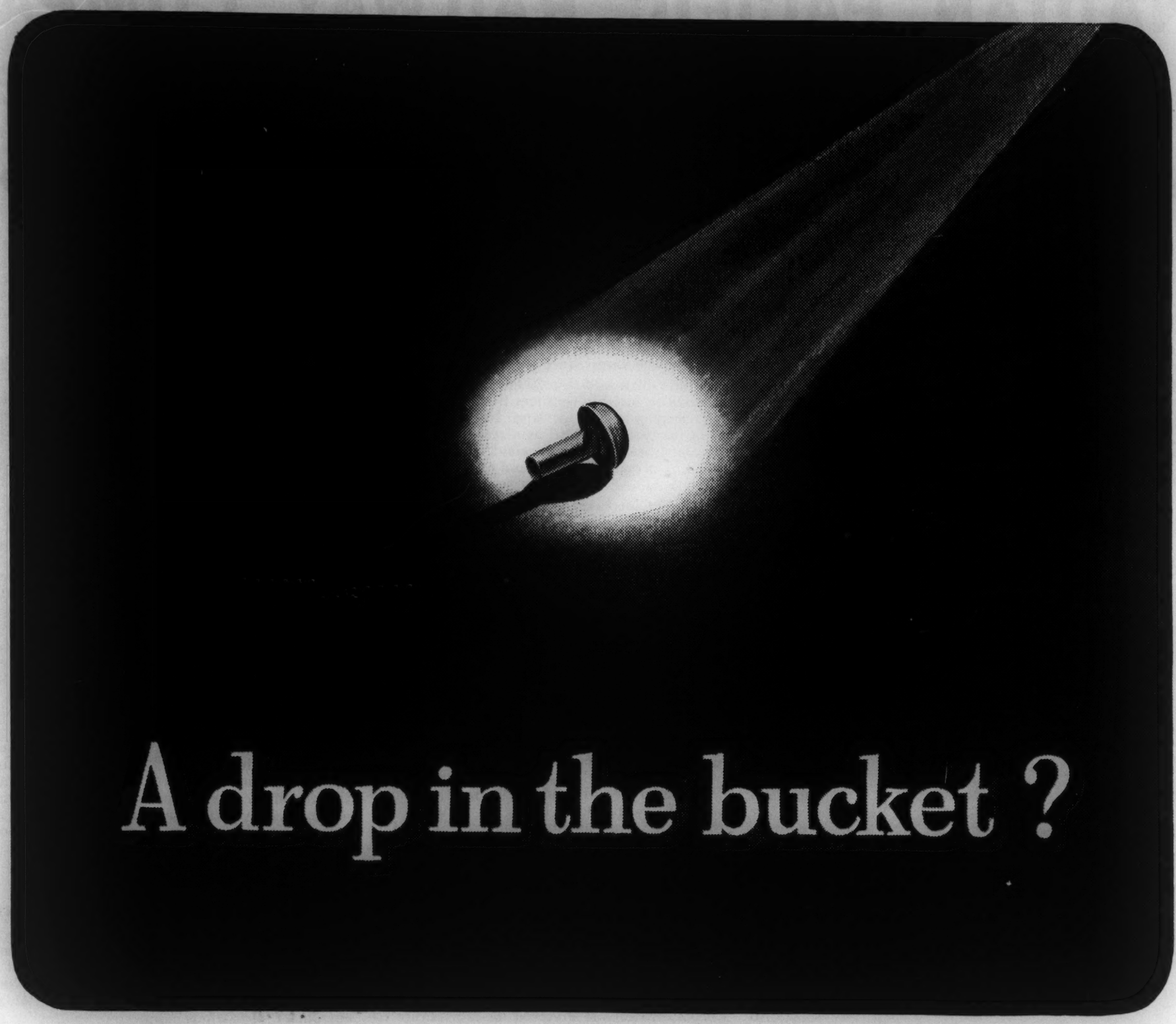
Good cooks will tell you that to own a Findlay Range is an extra piece of good fortune, especially today, when every housewife must look to her present stove for added service and dependability. Whether you own a "Findlay" or not, our folder "How To Make Your Range or Furnace Last Longer" will help you get the best from your present cooking and heating equipment. Ask your Findlay dealer—or write us direct for a copy. It's free.

Findlay
RANGES

The attractive Findlay de luxe models like the one shown, have been discontinued for the duration. When better times return they will again be available, with all the features that have made Findlay Ranges leaders in cooking ond heating ability. Meanwhile we are authorized to make a limited number of "Wartime Models". If you must have a new range or heater, see your nearest Findlay dealer, who will show you the models available and advise you which is most suitable for your purpose.

FINDLAYS LIMITED
Carleton Place - - Ontario

COAL AND WOOD RANGES • GAS AND ELECTRIC RANGES • WARM AIR FURNACES • HEATERS



A drop in the bucket ?

THIS is a rivet.
75,000 rivets like this go
into one bomber . . .

If one were left out,
the plane might still fly . . .
But it would be weaker
by that much!

A workman who left out one rivet
or two rivets from every plane
would be arrested as a saboteur . . .
Just one or two rivets
out of 75,000!

Yes, victory depends
on a lot of small things.
Each just a drop in the bucket.
Yet, as drop follows drop,
the bucket is filled.

Every rivet, every bullet,
is important.

And every dollar of the new
Victory Loan is important . . .
Every dollar you lend Canada!

Even one $100 bond will pay for
two complete flying outfits
or 3,000 bullets.
It will buy two sub-machine guns
or three hospital beds.
Or buy half a ton of bombs
to drop on Berlin!

So don't say, "they don't mean me."
Don't say,
"there's not much I can do about it."
Don't leave it all to the other fellow!

There are two ways
to buy Victory Bonds . . .
With cash already saved
or out of earnings.
Do both if you can!
But plan now to buy bonds anyway!

The National War Finance Committee

2-4

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Directors of Canadian Pacific Railway Company Year Ended December 31, 1942

To the Shareholders:

The accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31, 1942, show the following results:—

INCOME ACCOUNT

Gross Earnings		$256,864,091
Working Expenses (including taxes)		208,676,402
Net Earnings		$ 48,187,689
Other Income		15,861,034
		$ 64,048,723
Fixed Charges	$ 22,955,503	
Interest on bonds of Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, guaranteed as to interest by your Company	738,953	
		23,694,456
Net Income		$ 40,354,267
Dividends on Preference Stock:		
2% paid August 1, 1942—£564,070	$ 2,521,391	
2% payable February 1, 1943—£564,070	2,521,391	
		5,042,782
Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account		$ 35,311,485

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1941		$170,385,936
Balance of Income Account for the year ended December 31, 1942		35,311,485
		$205,697,421
DEDUCT:		
Loss on lines abandoned and on property retired and not replaced	$ 3,576,565	
Exchange adjustment in respect of sterling proceeds from steamship sales and insurance recoveries	846,871	
Miscellaneous—Net Debit	23,502	
		4,446,938
Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1942, as per Balance Sheet		$201,250,483

Net Income for the year amounted to $40,354,267, being $5,992,835 greater than in 1941.

RAILWAY EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

The comparative results of railway operations were as follows:

	1942	1941	Increase or *Decrease*
Gross Earnings	$256,864,091	$221,446,053	$ 35,418,038
Working Expenses (including taxes)	208,676,402	175,488,517	33,187,885
Net Earnings	$ 48,187,689	$ 45,957,536	$ 2,230,153
Expense ratios:			
Including taxes	81.24%	79.25%	1.99
Excluding taxes	71.54%	71.65%	*.11*

GROSS EARNINGS increased by $35,418,038, or 16.0%, and were greater than in any previous year in the history of your Company, exceeding those of 1928 by $14,885,630, or 6.2%.

FREIGHT EARNINGS increased by $18,496,666, or 10.4%. Increases were reported in all commodities except grain. The movement of manufactured goods increased principally as a result of the greatly expanded output of munitions of war. Developments such as the Alaska Highway, the enlarged shipbuilding programme, and the construction of naval depots and airfields at various points also contributed to the growth of freight traffic. The curtailment of ocean and coastal transport owing to the shortage of shipping increased the rail movement of such staples as coal and oil, and restrictions on highway transport contributed to an increase in short haul traffic

Earnings from grain and grain products decreased $6,041,016, or 15.5%, in spite of the fact that the largest Prairie wheat crop on record—565 million bushels—was harvested this year. The lack of adequate shipping, as well as the closing of important export markets, created serious storage problems at the Lakehead and at other terminal points, thus restricting the movement of grain. Grain handlings on your Company's lines dropped to 181 million bushels as compared with 215 million in 1941 and were somewhat less than the average of 183 million bushels for the fifteen years, 1927-41. At the end of the year, only 10% of the wheat available for movement in the Prairie Provinces had been transported, and there remained to be shipped approximately 570 million bushels, or 80% more than at the close of 1941.

Revenue freight traffic totalled 22,600 million ton miles, 225 million greater than in 1941 and 4,177 million greater than in 1928. The average revenue per ton mile was 0.86 cents as compared with 0.79 cents in 1941 and 0.96 cents in 1928.

PASSENGER EARNINGS increased by $14,041,105, or 55.5%, and were the highest since 1921. Travel, with the exception of long distance holiday traffic, showed heavy increases over practically all sections of your Company's lines. Civilian travel was exceptionally heavy in spite of the elimination of many classes of reduced fares. The growth in passenger traffic resulted partly from the restriction of automobile travel through the rationing of gasoline and the shortage of rubber for tires. The average passenger journey was 156 miles, compared with 144 miles in 1941, the longest previously recorded. The heavy movement of the armed forces, both on duty and on leave, and the low rates applicable to such traffic contributed to the reduction in the average revenue per passenger mile which was 1.87 cents, the lowest since 1910.

OTHER EARNINGS increased by $2,880,267, or 15.4%. Substantial increases occurred in revenues from news services and from dining, sleeping and parlor cars. Net payments for hire of equipment increased $930,104 as a result of a greater movement of commodities in tank cars, gondolas and covered hopper cars owned by private operators and by United States railways.

WORKING EXPENSES increased by $33,187,885, or 18.9%. Exclusive of taxes the increase was $25,100,063, or 70.9% of the increase in gross earnings. The wartime cost-of-living bonus paid to employees amounted to approximately $12,000,000, an increase of about $7,500,000 over the previous year. The bonus rate of $3.65 per week which went into effect November 16, 1941, was increased under Order-in-Council P.C. 5963 to $4.25 per week effective August 15, 1942. In spite of the increased wage and material costs the ratio of working expenses (excluding taxes) to gross earnings was reduced from 71.65% in 1941 to 71.54% in 1942.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND STRUCTURES EXPENSES increased by $8,461,192. The continuing heavy traffic brought about a considerable rise in current maintenance requirements, but shortage of labour and materials compelled the restriction of the work undertaken to those repairs and replacements essential for safe operation. During the year 1,751,285 treated and 1,207,188 untreated ties were placed in track and 300 single track miles of new rail were laid. Tie plates to the number of 2,826,930 and rail anchors numbering 1,260,140 were also installed. Examination of rails by Sperry detector car for invisible defects was continued. It extended over 8,161 miles of track from which all rails indicated as defective were removed. Provision of $3,750,000 for additional maintenance expenditures which have been postponed until after the war, was included in the expenses for the year. Accrual of depreciation on bridges, buildings and other structures was put into effect on July 1. For the half-year, this amounted to $2,735,370 and was credited to Depreciation Reserve—Road.

MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT EXPENSES increased by $3,838,701. Locomotive repairs involved an expenditure of $11,074,361 and included the shopping of 821 engines for heavy repairs. Maintenance of passenger train cars cost $6,505,893 and included the general overhauling of 1,272 units. To meet special requirements resulting from wartime conditions, 10 compartment observation sleeping cars were converted to coaches, 11 lounge and sleeping cars were air-conditioned and converted to other classes of dining, parlor and sleeping car equipment, and 7 through baggage cars originally designed for handling silk were converted to regular baggage cars. Electric lights were installed in 35 coaches and colonist cars formerly equipped with gas lighting. The maintenance of freight train cars cost $10,685,545 and included heavy repairs to 26,272 cars. Arch bar trucks were replaced by cast steel truck side frames on 3,519 cars to make them available for interchange traffic. At the end of the year, 93.2% of locomotives and 97.7% of freight cars were in serviceable condition, as compared with 92.3% and 98.0%, respectively, in 1941. Charges for depreciation of rolling stock amounted to $12,777,310, as compared with $12,700,602 in 1941. Accrual of depreciation on shop and power plant machinery was put into effect on July 1. This amounted to $882,042 and was credited to Depreciation Reserve—Road.

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES increased by $10,653,857. The ratio to gross earnings was reduced to 32.27%, the lowest on record. There was a substantial improvement in passenger service performance. The average number of passengers per train mile was 110, an increase of 47.9%, while the average train consisted of 8.4 cars, an increase of 7.7%. Another favourable factor was the heavy loading and better utilization of freight cars. In spite of a substantial decrease in the movement of grain, a commodity which loads heavily, the average freight car load showed a slight improvement, being 31.93 tons compared with 31.86 in 1941. Although loaded car miles increased 0.9%, empty car miles were reduced by 13.5%. As against these favourable factors, the movement of trains on many sections of the line was rendered more difficult owing to the increased density of traffic. This led to a slightly less satisfactory freight train performance in certain respects as indicated by the following indices:

	1942	1941
Freight train load—gross tons	1,711	1,759
Freight train fuel consumption—pounds per 1,000 gross ton miles	101	98
Freight train speed—miles per hour	16.7	17.2
Gross ton miles per freight train hour	28,514	30,312

OTHER WORKING EXPENSES increased by $10,234,135, of which $8,087,822 was attributable to heavier taxes. Railway tax accruals, including $21,300,000 for Dominion Income and Excess Profits taxes, were $24,920,980. Expenses of dining and buffet service were higher by $828,785 and news service by $473,956.

OTHER INCOME

Other income amounted to $15,861,034, an increase of $2,478,975, or 18.5%.

Dividend income decreased by $1,671. Dividends of $2.50 per share—the same rate as in 1941—were received from The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited.

Net income from interest, exchange, separately operated properties and miscellaneous sources increased by $2,523,799. A marked improvement took place in the operating results of the Northern Alberta Railways Company, which enjoyed a very large volume of traffic from special war projects and related activities in Northwestern Canada. As a result of additions to sinking and other reserve funds there was an increase in the income from this source, and the amount of your Company's management fees under its contracts with the Government was larger owing to the growth of production of munitions in the shops.

Net earnings of ocean and coastal steamships were $2,888,278, an increase of $99,981. All units of your ocean and coastal fleets were actively employed throughout the year.

Net earnings of hotel, communication and miscellaneous properties decreased by $143,134. The reduction in hotel earnings amounted to $354,228. Your hotels at Yarmouth, Lake Louise and Emerald Lake and four lodges were not in operation during the year. Holiday tourist business at your other hotels and camps declined sharply. The net earnings of the Communications Department showed a gain of $177,898, owing to heavier telegraph and cable traffic and increased receipts from leased wires. Net earnings of miscellaneous properties increased $33,196. Depreciation accounting was extended from July 1 to include the depreciable proportion of communication and miscellaneous properties.

FIXED CHARGES AND GUARANTEED INTEREST

Fixed charges decreased by $1,273,195. The principal reductions resulted from the retirement without refunding of the Convertible Ten Year 6% Collateral Trust Bonds, of the Twenty Year 4½% Sinking Fund Secured Note Certificates on which interest was accrued to June 15, 1941, and of various equipment obligations.

The amount charged to income on account of guaranteed interest on Soo Line bonds was $738,953, compared with $749,465 in the previous year.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends amounting to $5,042,782, being at the rate of 4% on the non-cumulative Preference Stock, were declared out of the Net Income for the year.

It is the decision of your Directors that no dividend on Ordinary Stock should be declared from the earnings of the year 1942.

During the past three years, the Funded Debt of your Company has been substantially reduced, but fixed charges are still higher than they were when dividends were last paid. It is felt that these should be brought down to something like the former level before distribution to shareholders is renewed.

Your Directors have in mind that after the war there will probably be a period of readjustment with unpredictable reactions on the earnings and expenses of transportation companies. After careful consideration of all factors, they have come to the conclusion that it is in the best interests of the shareholders to conserve your Company's resources, so that it may face the problems and difficulties of the post-war period in a strong financial position.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Net charges to profit and loss amounted to $4,446,938, as compared with $2,978,009 for 1941. One of the principal items was the retirement of track and other facilities at Transcona Yard, near Winnipeg, which have been rendered unnecessary by present operating methods and traffic conditions. A branch line from Lardeau to Gerrard in the Province of British Columbia, 33.1 miles in length, was abandoned during the year and the investment written off. Various miscellaneous properties and portions of facilities no longer required for operation were also written off.

The profit and loss balance at the close of the year was higher by $30,864,547 than at the end of 1941.

LAND ACCOUNTS

During the year 94,233 acres of agricultural lands were sold for $488,239, an average price of $5.18 per acre. Included in this total were 146 acres of irrigated land, sold at an average price of $45.32 per acre.

Cash received on land account totalled $2,680,637, including $517,512 for rents and royalties from coal lands and gas and petroleum rights. Disbursements for land and irrigation expenses, including taxes, were $1,519,889, leaving net cash receipts of $1,160,748. This was a decrease of $398,180 from the previous year.

In pursuance of the policy of rendering assistance to farmers in the Western Provinces who have suffered through adverse conditions, your Company continued in the current crop year the same rebates of interest and other concessions as were granted in 1941. The total amount of assistance to holders of farm contracts since 1932 has been $19,428,340.

BALANCE SHEET

The principal changes during the year in the General Balance Sheet accounts, not dealt with elsewhere, are outlined below.

A new account was established, entitled Depreciation Reserve—Road. In addition to the current transactions of the year there was transferred to this account an amount of $74,728,521, representing appropriations made from surplus during the years 1904 to 1913 which had been applied in reduction of Property Investment.

Net discount on early issues of stock, amounting to $33,985,694, which had been charged to Property Investment and other accounts, was transferred and applied against Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock. This account now includes for the first time the entire premium and discount on your Company's stock issues, comprising net premium of $74,873,749 on the Ordinary Stock, and net discounts of $15,756,129 on the Preference Stock and $24,551,668 on the Perpetual 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock.

Investments have been set aside in a Maintenance Fund equal in amount to the Maintenance Reserves, which at the close of the year amounted to $7,250,000.

Two of your Company's ocean steamships were purchased during the year by the Ministry of War Transport of the United Kingdom. The proceeds of these sales and insurance recovered on other steamships were added to the Steamship Replacement Fund. Further amounts have been placed to the credit of your Company by the Ministry in a special account which may be drawn upon under conditions set forth by the Minister as replacements are effected.

The excess of Current Assets over Current Liabilities was $59,583,344, an increase of $1,673,921. Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable were $17,841,429, of which $8,816,748 was on Dominion Government account. Other Current Liabilities were $18,131,343, of which $11,563,368 was on account of accrued taxes.

FINANCE

On March 15, 6% Collateral Trust Bonds to the amount of $11,124,500 matured. By the end of the year $10,389,500 of these bonds had been redeemed, and the amount owing with respect to the remaining $735,000 is included in the Balance Sheet under Other Current Liabilities. The following securities were purchased and cancelled—3% Collateral Trust Bonds due 1945 to the amount of $2,500,000, 5% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds due 1954 to the amount of $2,000,000 and 4½% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds due 1946 to the amount of $1,000,000. Consolidated Debenture Stock to the amount of $20,879,400, pledged as collateral to these bonds, was released and cancelled.

Equipment obligations to the amount of $3,918,202 matured and were paid, and Consolidated Debenture Stock to the amount of $268,000 pledged under Series "D" was released and cancelled. The sum of $2,753,310 was deposited with the Trustee of the Equipment Trust maturing July 1, 1944, and under authority of the Trust Agreement the Trustee purchased and cancelled $896,000 of the Equipment Trust Certificates. On December 31, the balance of $8,624,624 due to the Dominion Government on the Equipment Lease dated June 6, 1940, was prepaid.

On February 1, 4% Serial Secured Notes to the amount of $638,285 were redeemed, and Consolidated Debenture Stock to the amount of $1,523,500, pledged as collateral, was released and cancelled. On December 15, $3,281,860 of these notes were refunded by the issue of notes to the amount of $3,280,000 at the reduced rate of 3%, such notes being secured in the same manner and maturing on the same dates as the notes retired. In connection with this refunding Consolidated Debenture Stock to the value of $2,231,500 was released and cancelled. Owing to the enhanced market value of Consolidated Debenture Stock, it was possible at the same time to withdraw and cancel $2,755,000 of such stock from the collateral held against the remainder of the 4% Notes.

On December 1, 3% Serial Secured Notes due December 1, 1944, to the amount of $2,000,000 were prepaid. On such prepayment Consolidated Debenture Stock to the amount of $1,200,000, pledged as collateral, was released and cancelled, and 52,000 shares of capital stock of The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, were released.

During the year $603,500 of matured but unredeemed 4½% Sinking Fund Note Certificates were paid, and $37,000 of matured but unredeemed Collateral Trust Bonds were also paid. Consolidated Debenture Stock to the amount of $44,400, pledged as collateral to the bonds, was released and cancelled.

On February 16, the First Mortgage Debenture Stock of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company, aggregating £1,438,356, matured and was paid by the Northern Alberta Railways Company. To place this jointly controlled subsidiary company in funds to meet this maturity, with respect to which the Canadian National Railway Company and your Company had jointly and equally agreed to indemnify the Government of Alberta against liability under its guarantee of principal, the subsidiary issued and sold at par to the two parent companies $6,430,000 of its bonds, your Company's proportion of such issue being $3,215,000.

The financial transactions referred to above, together with the payment to the Dominion Government on January 2, 1942, of $980,940, referred to in the Annual Report for 1941, resulted in the retirement without refunding of $35,447,221 of bonds, notes and other obligations, the discharge of a contingent liability of $3,500,000, and in a reduction of $28,901,800 in the amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock pledged as collateral.

CANADIAN PACIFIC AIR LINES, LIMITED

During the year a number of steps were taken, designed to integrate your air activities into a co-ordinated system operated by Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of your Company. Agreements were concluded for the purchase and transfer by your Company to that subsidiary of the entire assets of Arrow Airways Limited, Canadian Airways Limited, Dominion Skyways Limited, Ginger Coote Airways Limited, Mackenzie Air Service Limited, Prairie Airways Limited, Starratt Airways and Transportation Limited, Wings Limited and Yukon Southern Air Transport Limited. Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Limited, has also acquired direct control of your five air observer school subsidiaries, as well as the controlling interest in Quebec Airways Limited with its two air school subsidiaries. At the end of the year your Company had expended $4,725,917 in the acquisition of its air line undertakings, and had received $4,000,000 Capital Stock and $725,917 notes of Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Limited.

Further progress was made in the standardization of equipment and operating methods, and a unified administrative organization was established with offices in Montreal and Edmonton. Additional aircraft units of modern design are being obtained through the Canadian and United States Governments to assist in handling war traffic, which is very heavy as a result of a number of large projects in the territories served by the air lines. It is estimated that over 90% of all business handled is directly connected with the war effort. Ground, radio and hangar facilities are being expanded. At the end of the year employees of Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Limited, and its subsidiaries, including the overhaul plants and training schools operated in connection with the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, totalled approximately 7,000.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

In anticipation of your confirmation, your Directors authorized capital appropriations for the year 1942 amounting to $1,562,489 in addition to those approved at the last annual meeting.

Your approval will also be requested for capital appropriations of $14,196,440 for the present year. The principal items are as follows:

Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form	$ 39,025
Additions and betterments to stations, freight sheds, coaling and watering facilities and engine houses	1,137,227
Ties, tie plates, rail anchors and miscellaneous roadway betterments	1,688,301
Replacement of rail in main and branch line tracks with heavier section	877,998
Installation of automatic signals	1,236,130
Additional terminal and side track accommodation	537,066
Additions and betterments to shop machinery	522,041
New rolling stock	7,426,100
Additions and betterments to rolling stock	459,083
Additions and betterments to communications facilities	183,599
British Columbia Lake and River Service	33,000

RETIRING DIRECTORS

The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching annual meeting. They are eligible for re-election:

MR. S. G. BLAYLOCK
HON. HENRY COCKSHUTT
MAJ.-GEN. FRANK S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G.
MR. ROBERT C. STANLEY

Your Directors desire again to express their pride in and their sense of gratitude for the loyalty and efficiency displayed by your officers and employees. In particular, record should be made of the brave devotion to duty of those who have manned your steamships under conditions which often involved great difficulty and danger. With sincere thanks, they acknowledge the whole-hearted co-operation of the shipping and travelling public in meeting the problems of war transportation, and wish to pay the highest tribute to the vigilance, endurance and valour of the armed forces of the United Nations, through the protection of whom the operations of your Company on land, on sea and in the air have been made possible.

For the Directors,
D. C. COLEMAN,
President

MONTREAL, March 8, 1943.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

General Balance Sheet, December 31, 1942

ASSETS

PROPERTY INVESTMENT:		
Railway, Rolling Stock, Inland Steamships, Hotel, Communication and Miscellaneous Properties	$901,532,307	
Improvements on Leased Property	98,840,778	
Ocean and Coastal Steamships	52,885,105	
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities of Leased, Controlled and Jointly Controlled Railway Companies and Wholly Owned Companies	201,482,592	
		$1,254,740,782
OTHER INVESTMENTS:		
Miscellaneous Investments—Cost	$ 26,296,858	
Advances to Controlled and Other Companies	27,558,577	
Mortgages Collectible and Advances to Settlers	3,072,202	
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	28,930,934	
Unsold Lands and Other Properties	21,874,089	
Maintenance Fund	7,250,000	
Insurance Fund	9,707,129	
Steamship Replacement Fund	36,081,515	
		160,771,304
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Material and Supplies	$ 28,017,845	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	13,766,548	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	17,841,429	
Cash	45,381,814	
		105,007,636
UNADJUSTED DEBITS:		
Insurance Prepaid	$ 222,590	
Unamortized Discount on Bonds	1,615,344	
Other Unadjusted Debits	1,137,445	
		2,975,379
		$1,523,495,101

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Ordinary Stock	$335,000,000	
Preference Stock—4% Non-cumulative	137,256,921	
		$ 472,256,921
PERPETUAL 4% CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURE STOCK	$442,269,429	
Less: Pledged as collateral to bonds, notes and equipment obligations	146,831,200	
		295,438,229
FUNDED DEBT	$157,956,154	
Less: Securities and cash deposited with Trustee of 5% Equipment Trust	14,937,912	
		143,018,242
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Pay Rolls	$ 4,788,874	
Audited Vouchers	10,433,552	
Net Traffic Balances	3,462,586	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	4,127,214	
Accrued Fixed Charges and Guaranteed Interest	1,959,332	
Unmatured Dividend Declared	2,521,391	
Other Current Liabilities	18,131,343	
		45,424,292
DEFERRED LIABILITIES:		
Dominion Government Unemployment Relief	$ 2,447,223	
Miscellaneous	3,614,461	
		6,061,684
RESERVES AND UNADJUSTED CREDITS:		
Maintenance Reserves	$ 7,250,000	
Depreciation Reserves—Road	77,350,679	
—Rolling Stock	84,255,149	
—Steamship	46,497,359	
—Hotel & Other	10,281,881	
Investment Reserves	17,498,138	
Insurance Reserve	9,707,129	
Contingent Reserves	5,105,407	
Unadjusted Credits	4,718,141	
		262,663,883
PREMIUM ON CAPITAL AND DEBENTURE STOCK		34,565,952
LAND SURPLUS		62,815,415
PROFIT AND LOSS BALANCE		201,250,483
		$1,523,495,101

E. A. LESLIE,
Comptroller.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY:

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ending December 31, 1942, and having compared the above Balance Sheet and related schedules therewith, we certify that in our opinion it is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the Income and Profit & Loss Accounts correctly set forth the result of the year's operations.

The records of the securities owned by the Company at December 31, 1942, have been verified by an examination of those securities in the custody of its Treasurer and by certificates received from such depositaries as are holding securities for safe custody for the Company.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Montreal, March 5, 1943.

United Nations to Confer on World Food Plan

BY ANNE FROMER

On April 27 representatives of the United Nations will begin a series of conferences to implement with practical measures the principles of the Atlantic charter.

Food will be the subject of the first conference and the discussion will revolve around confidential proposals for a world food system drawn up by a group of scientists and medical men under the direction of the United States government.

Proposals embodied in this vital "World Food Plan" are outlined here.

THE most fundamental of the "Four Freedoms"—freedom from want—will not have to wait until war's end for its winning. For even now, with half the human race either starving or being pushed perilously near the brink of starvation, men of goodwill in the United Nations are planning and working towards the ideal of "enough food, the right food, for everyone, everywhere—always."

This month will convene the first of the great conferences on post-war plans between the United Nations, the groundwork of which has been laid by months of negotiations, culminating in Anthony Eden's visit to Washington and Ottawa—and the subject of this first conference will be food . . . food for the fighting men and their home-front supporters, food for the nations being starved by the Axis, and finally food for all the world when the victorious allies face their gigantic post-war task of saving whole peoples.

Almost immediately will follow a meeting with the purpose of setting up permanent machinery to put into effect this third undertaking.

The conference will not have to base its appraisal of the nutritional shortcomings of mankind on war-caused famines: most of its data, contained in an exhaustive confidential report prepared primarily for President Roosevelt and his advisers by United States Department of Agriculture experts and independent technical advisers, points out that one of the most thought-provoking facts facing the men and women who will re-make the world is that even in normal "prosperous" times, the diet of two out of three of earth's inhabitants is "inadequate for healthful living"—and this despite the fact that six of every ten human beings are engaged solely in producing food for themselves and the remaining minority.

It is a gigantic task that is about to be undertaken—to increase the production and distribution of food not merely from today's widespread "hunger level" back to "prosperity level," but far beyond that point to the peak of adequate nutrition for all.

Never Too Much Food

To realize just how great is the task it must be understood that there never has been in all the world's history a genuine glut of foodstuffs; that to provide the raw materials of healthful eating will require the virtual doubling of the total meat production of all countries compared with "good times" standards; that four apples and four cabbages must be made to grow where only one grew before; that dairy products need to be more than doubled.

Even the cereals and grains so often considered as "overproduced" have never been turned into sufficient food to feed more than two-thirds of the people who needed it; normal vegetable oil supplies are adequate for only half the demand.

Forgetting for a moment the admittedly "underprivileged" parts of the world and considering only the so-called "favored" countries, the "food shortage" figures are still startling:

In Canada, if urban dwellers alone were to consume the minimum quantity of milk needed for health, it would require an increase in production totalling more than 1,000,000 quarts a day. In a survey of this great "dairyland" country it was found that in many cities no fewer than 14 to 20 per cent of children under 13 years of age got no milk whatever, and one of three children from 13 to 16 never tasted milk from one year to the next. And among low-income families—under $1,000 a year—which normally make up more than half the population, between 40 and 60 per cent of the 13-16 age group were habitually without milk.

Nearly half the farm families of Canada include no cheese in their diet, and if Canadians were to eat the number of eggs considered necessary for good nutrition, hens would have to lay 720,000,000 more eggs a year.

Canadians eat as much meat as any other people in the world, but if the 6,000,000 city dwellers were to include in their diets as much animal proteins as families of the upper income groups do—and the latter alone fulfil "good nutrition" requirements in this respect—then 300,000,000 additional pounds of meat would have to be slaughtered, and 24,000,000 more pounds of bacon.

80% More Milk

In England, where only one family in 10 spends as much as $2.50 a week per person on food, it would necessitate 80 per cent more milk, 40 per cent more butter, 55 per cent more eggs and 30 per cent more meat to bring the whole population up to even that modest $2.50 a week budget. Supplies of fruit would have to be more than doubled, and of vegetables nearly doubled, to attain that parity.

In the United States, another "favored nation," 40,000,000 additional acres would have to be planted or grazed over to bring the food supply up to adequate standards. In other words, 130 million Americans need the products of nearly a third of an acre of farm land annually, over and above what they get now, if they are to be properly nourished.

All these examples, it might be objected, are the result of *laissez faire* in the planning of production, of allowing individuals free, unguided choice in their diets.

But the nations which have tried to, or been forced to, dictate the food habits of the citizens, which have considered it necessary to make themselves self-sufficient in food because they were preparing for war, or for defence against aggression, succeeded only in aggravating the dietary deficiencies of their people. Because production of "energy foods" such as cereals and sugar were ordered expanded at the expense of "protective foods", and an unbalanced national diet is the result being reaped today.

Under an international agricultural authority, however, "closed economies" would be unnecessary, even undesirable. Various types of agricultural production would be allocated to the areas best suited for such crops.

Plans now being drawn up for the feeding of populations of the United Nations or of those within their sphere of influence during hostilities, and for aid to all peoples, victors and vanquished, during the "relief period" after the war, presuppose the existence of an intergovernmental authority with power to take the following steps:

Inauguration or continuation of rationing of essential foods in short supply; stimulation of production of such protective foods as can readily be processed and stored until the war is over; action to secure a more equitable distribution of food to various civilian populations, subject to the needs of armed forces and the necessity of building up stock piles for post-war relief.

More far-reaching is the program to put into effect a plan for the per-

Gargoyle Industrial and Marine Lubricants—now helping to speed and deliver Canada's war-time production —are made by the makers of Mobiloil.

iod following the immediate post-war food emergency. It includes:

Adoption of social and agricultural policies to insure, in the more prosperous countries, the attainment of the level of nutrition, adequate for all, within a five-year period; in the less favored countries, the progressive attainment of this goal; and in general to institute international action to make available to all nations which may need it financial and technical assistance in developing and re-establishing agriculture and nutritional enlightenment.

Under the intergovernmental authority would be a gigantic network of linked organizations, each planning for a separate phase of agricultural activity:

An international agricultural authority, the largest bureau and the one most immediately concerned with food production, would have as its most important branch a food adjustment and marketing administration comprising five departments with these objectives:

To encourage producers of commodities in surplus supply or of foods which could be imported at lower cost to switch to those for which the demand was greater, possibly through encouragement of alternate crops.

To encourage the processing of perishable seasonal foods.

To develop, maintain markets, and increase demand for, foods of highest nutritional value.

To improve the position of tenant farmers, share-croppers and small poverty-stricken farmers by means of equitable tenant-landlord contracts, credits at low interest rates, introduction of co-operative machinery and livestock breeding services.

To relieve famine in areas suffering from droughts, floods and other calamities; to continue the relief of distress in the period following the major operations of the international relief body.

Other branches of this authority would be a nutrition and agricultural education office, a bureau of agricultural statistics and economics, an institute of agricultural sciences and technology.

Related to the basic agricultural authority would be six other bodies of equal status: an international credit bank, a labor authority to deal with the social problems of farm labor, a health authority, a transport authority, an international development bureau concerned with land reclamation and electrification, and an authority for international commodity agreements to regulate production, stabilize prices and stimulate increased production of agricultural produce. It would pay special attention to those commodities of which the purchasing power fluctuations have accelerated economic depressions—wheat, meat, coffee, tea, cotton, wool, timber and rubber.

Five World Regions

The realistic sponsors of a "world farm board" arbitrarily divide the world into no fewer than five regions of diminishing "food standing." In group 1. they place Canada, the Northern and Western states of America, New Zealand, Australia, Denmark, Uruguay and Argentina. These are the great food-producers-for-export in normal times. They will require less agricultural "doctoring" than other groups of nations, will provide much of the technological aid as well as the actual foodstuffs needed for the re-establishment of the agriculture of other countries. But they will also need, within their own borders, to increase the quality and quantity of food available to their low-income population.

Group 2 comprises the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, France Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the southern states of America. The majority of these are regarded as needing neither capital nor technical assistance to re-establish food adequacy, but requiring only immediate post-war aid and then a switch from the cultivation of "war economy" foods to increased production of such commodities as dairy products, meats, fruits and vegetables.

In group 3 are Italy, Portugal, Spain and Turkey, considered as on the borderline between "favored" and "underprivileged" nations. All will need some re-orientation of agricultural programs and financial and technological assistance. They will be encouraged to increase exports of logical products like olive oil, wines and nuts, and to use the trade credits to import needed foods and stock feeds and to inaugurate dairy industries.

Group 4 takes in Central and Northern South America, the Near and Middle East, most of Africa and large parts of Eastern Europe. The common factors of these areas are dire poverty and pronounced malnutrition. The food intake of the population is 70 to 90 per cent cereals, a proportion regarded by nutritionists as leading to shortened life span, poor health and lack of energy and initiative. An increased consumption of protective foods amounting to more than 200 per cent is needed to overcome the dietary deficiencies of this group, yet all that is needed to start these nations on the road to healthful eating is scientific exchange of food products and assistance in financial and technical agricultural problems.

Group 5 harbors the "poorhouses of the world"—China, India, the East Indies, the West Indies and the more depressed sections of Eastern Europe. Of India's agricultural population, 90 per cent have low physical vitality, and the life expectancy of the Indian peasant and laborer is about 36 years. Indian officials have calculated that a family of five could attain a "tolerable standard of living" on an income of $68 a year—but the average income of tenant farmers, including the food raised for the family's own use, is only $27 a year.

China's Problem Greatest

China's problem is even more acute. Nine out of 10 Chinese live on the land, and only two per cent of the food they consume is imported. There are actually too many people for the land to support. For one person who is "comfortably off" there are 100 paupers, and half the entire population lives in a state of perpetual hunger. A man or woman who can afford to eat three times a day—no matter how small or unbalanced the meals — is considered "upper class."

No ordinary measures of rehabilitation and re-allocation will serve in the countries of group 5. What will be needed is the inauguration of a large-scale industrialization program, guaranteed markets for raw materials to provide purchasing power for capital goods to increase productivity of home-consumed and export goods.

Chief function of the "underprivileged"—and indeed of all individual nations—in making internationally allocated goods available to all would be the setting up of the following services:

Boards to adapt rationing, now virtually a universal practice to level-out distribution of food in time of crisis, to serve more liberal needs when peace comes; authorization of subsidization of retail prices of certain imported and home-grown foods to keep them within the purchasing power of the lowest-income groups.

Extra benefits could be gained by inaugurating a "stamp plan" similar to the United States' pre-war program for making goods in seasonal plenty available to the underprivileged—or to the general public—free of cost or at low prices, and by world-wide adoption of so simple a measure as free lunches and milk for all school-age children; and finally, by educational campaigns to correct faulty "food habits" which, to an extent only less than food shortage, contribute to malnutrition.

You've never tasted better muffins!

KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN RAISIN MUFFINS

2 tablespoons shortening
½ cup corn syrup
1 egg
1 cup Kellogg's All-Bran
½ cup milk
1 cup flour
½ teaspoon salt
2½ teaspoons baking powder
½ cup raisins

Cream shortening and corn syrup thoroughly; add egg and beat well. Stir in All-Bran and milk; let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add to first mixture along with the raisins and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400°F.) about 30 minutes.

Yield: 8 large muffins (3 inches in diameter) or 12 small muffins (2½ inches in diameter).

When sour milk or buttermilk is used instead of sweet milk, reduce baking powder to one teaspoon and add ½ teaspoon soda.

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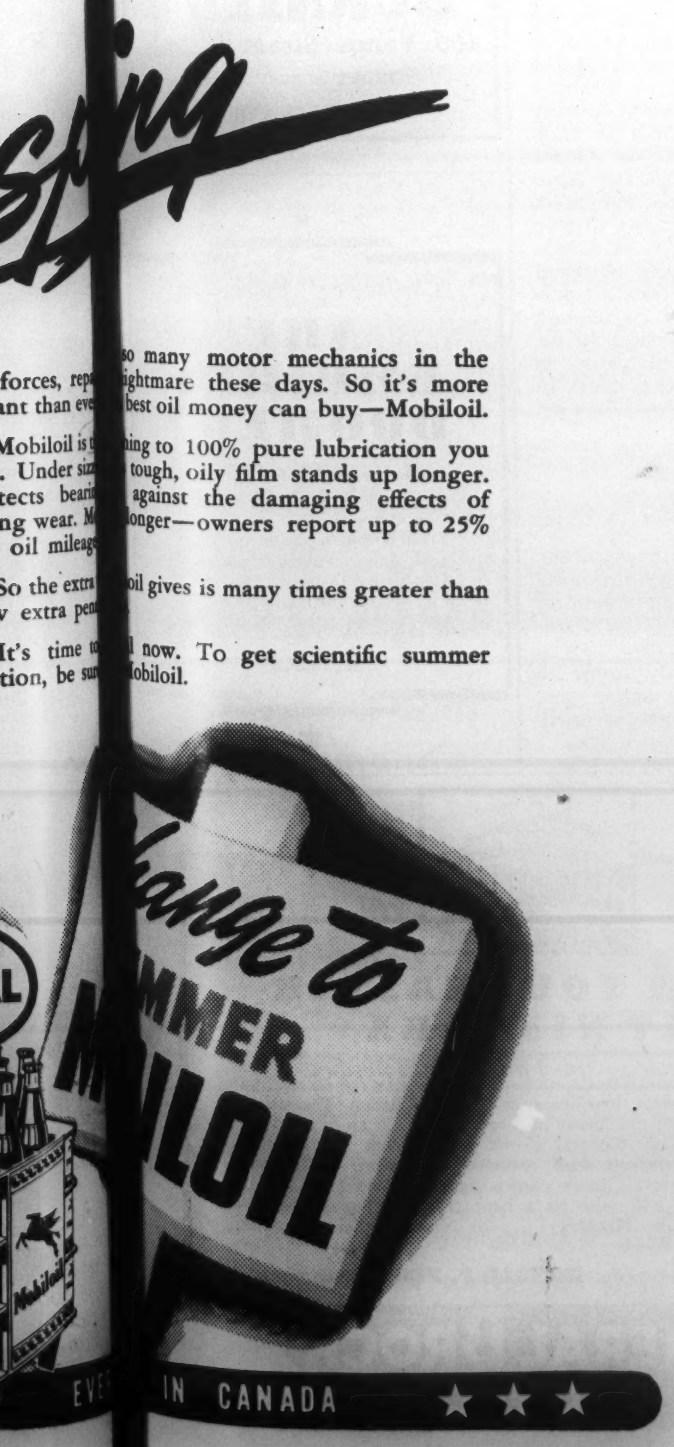

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, An American Biography, by Rackham Holt. (McClelland & Stewart. $4.50.)

Miracle Man of Tuskegee

MANY men have done valiantly and the biography shelves are full. Soldiers and statesmen, artists and teachers, scientists and poets, all have been celebrated between bookcovers. Mostly the great figures of history had advantages of birth or education and the praise poured out upon them was not all their own. It should have been distributed to parents and grandparents, to teachers and friends.

But here is the story of a man who had no advantages whatever and indeed was born to disadvantages, for he was a negro in the Southern States, the son of a slave mother whose emancipation was merely a prelude to her kidnapping and probable murder. The kindly owner of the woman sent word to the kidnappers that he would give forty acres of land and a fine horse for the return of Mary and her baby. The baby was returned—no trace of the mother was ever found—and the owner, Moses Carver, traded the horse for the baby.

So "Carver's George" came home and when his childhood was over became George Carver. He inserted a "W" between the two names merely to distinguish him from another George Carver and the "W" expanded itself to "Washington." And after that full name came, in time, the honorable initials indicating a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and a Doctor of Science.

Shut out of schools reserved for white children, poor and often hungry, he worked for every crust that came his way. Befriended by families almost as poor as himself, he learned to do house-work, to cook, to knit, to crochet. Whenever he found a school that would accept him as a pupil he washed and ironed for a living. At last after many years when he was ready for college the one he chose accepted him by letter but when he appeared rejected him because he was a negro.

But Simpson College at Indianola, Iowa accepted him, as he stood before the President "with a satchel full of poverty" and a soul full of ambition. He was twenty-five years old when most students are ready for graduation. After a year he was advised to go to the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, as assistant botanist. Within a year his teacher Dr. Pammell said that Carver was one of his most brilliant students, the best collector and the sharpest observer he had ever known.

His specialty was the multitudinous fungi attacking ordinary farm crops, and the cross-fertilization of species. Within four years he was appointed as professor in charge of the Agriculture Department at Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. There he stayed until his death in January of this year, having become the most eminent of all research scientists in his field.

It is not possible to review here all his discoveries. But his work on peanuts alone was monumental. He produced, from that plant, meal, coffee, salve, bleach, Worcestershire sauce, wood filler, washing powder, metal polish, paper, ink, plastics, shaving-cream, rubbing oil, linoleum, shampoo, axle-grease and synthetic rubber.

Beyond a doubt this is a most inspiring and even moving, biography. Men accustomed to whining over the lack of opportunity should read it and be ashamed.

Time But No Life

BY STEWART C. EASTON

THE TIME OF MY LIFE, by Harry Carlos de Vighne, M.D. (Longmans, $4.00.)

THIS book raises the nice question whether it is better for a publisher, faced with an ill-written book with excellent material in it, to publish it as it stands, faults and all, or to bring in an expert alien hand and introduce form and order to the material, giving the thought also a lucidity not present in the original. In the first case the material may well be wasted, but it will be a true mirror of the personality of the author; in the second the material may take on significance and be of permanent value, but the personality may be synthetic.

Dr. de Vighne has lived a full life, and he has enough material to fill many books with his experiences as a hobo, and later as a respected doctor in Alaska. Both as a doctor and a human being he seems to command universal esteem. But his book is hopelessly inept, full of clichés and derivative thought, not free from grammatical errors, badly composed, and written in such a way as to give every event the minimum of effect. Yet what a chance such material would give to even the least of professional writers! Dr. de Vighne had an astonishing childhood and an astonishing manhood, and his career is the Great American Dream come to life. If only he had not been his own chronicler!

An Extraordinary Poem

MR. ZENITH AND OTHER POEMS, by Edward Doro. (The Bookman Press, N.Y. $2.50.)

CREATIVE passion is the same for a poet and for a musical composer. Out of a multiplicity of vivid sensations, memories and dreams, each strives to produce a fervent concept worthy of organized expression. In a sense the composer is freer, for he can express in orchestral tones and strange harmonies subtleties of thought and "atmosphere" utterly beyond the competence of language.

But in another sense he is more rigidly bound, for Milton's "harmonious noise" is as tight as Physics in structure. Even the modern dabbling in overtones is a study in physical vibrations. The expert in language can twist it as he will, for there is no mathematics or Physics in grammar.

Out of the appreciation for the compositions of a friend, "Mr. Zenith", Edward Doro has looked into the composer's mind while a composition is struggling to be born. He finds there sweetness and deviltry, fantasies of the future and the past, culture and ignorance, grace and crudity, and, above all, the dream of the perfect singer, a manufactured robot, accurate in intonation, and free of the human follies and failures that distress every musician, and mar his work.

The poet achieves this by giving the composer dream-visitors, headed by himself spelled backwards; Drawde Orod, "which rhymes with God," and by fantastic conversations implies, rather than states, the chaos which is the soul of an artist.

The verse is uncommonly limpid in its obscurity, unusual in style, continually melodious though inclined towards preciosity.

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NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA

THE BOOKSHELF

The Life of a Prophet

MITCHELL, PIONEER OF AIR POWER, by Isaac Don Levine. (Collins, $4.50.)

IN 1925 General Mitchell before the court-martial in Washington trying him for insubordination declared that in case of war, and lacking a unified command of Army, Navy and Air-force, Pearl Harbor would be destroyed. That prophecy alone is ample justification for a review of "Billy" Mitchell's flaming life. From the day he enlisted as a private during the Spanish American war he was a soldier of the highest merit. At 18 he was a lieutenant doing every task with such promptitude and intelligence that more and greater tasks awaited him as he stepped up, and still farther up in the service. At twenty he was acting chief signal officer of General MacArthur's division in the Philippines. At 24 he was a captain and had just completed the survey and construction of a telegraph line in Alaska. At 32 he was on the General Staff in Washington, the youngest Captain ever to serve in that post.

So he came to the Great War one of the ablest men in the United States army. There he realized the vast importance of military aviation and on his return to America argued and fought for a system of Combined Operations; all three branches of the service being under one command. Conservative soldiers and Admirals resisted his arguments and went to extraordinary lengths to discredit and suppress him. Even when he proved by bombing attacks from the air on superannuated battleships that a navy without an "umbrella" was easy meat for the flying force, they maintained their opposition.

At last his patience broke and in a public statement he charged the war and navy departments with incompetency, criminal negligence and almost treasonable administration of the national defence. He added that the conduct of aviation by these two departments had been so disgusting as to make any self-respecting person ashamed of the cloth he wore.

Court-martial was inevitable and, while he was condemned by a narrow majority for the technical sin of insubordination, he had convinced the American people of the rightness of his arguments. He died in 1936, not fifty-seven years old, burned out by honest service. Not three years had passed until every item of his creed had been justified in the hurricane of war.

The story is told without passion or hysteria, but with uncommon force and should be required reading for every soldier and statesman (with a closed mind) the world around.

An Interesting Variety

CO-OPERATION GOES TO WORK, by Harold L. Post. (The Nelson Company, Appleton, Wis. n.p.)

THE author of this book discovered some years ago that high-pressure salesmanship was a faulty technique, perhaps because it bulldozed the customer and left a precipitate of hostility. Accordingly he developed a milder, more friendly method. Considering that the system of free enterprise is endangered in these times by State regulation he pleads for a better understanding of what capitalism has done and can do and suggests rather obvious methods of education.

CONGO SONG, a novel by Stuart Cloete. (Collins, $3.00.)

IN THE Congo land, steamy and hot, where everything is extreme, where elephants and gorillas are the big game, where scorpions and spiders, snakes and mosquitoes are all oversize, we find Professor LeBlanc a research-biologist, and his wife, a sleek, blond creature with a pet gorilla. In the settlement are five other white men, a decayed doctor, a mad French artist, an American writer, and two "business men" who are really Nazi saboteurs. The woman had suckled the gorilla when it was new-born and her own child had died and by reflex action had bestial appetites. So she dallies promiscuously with all five.

That will be about enough to sheer-off readers with a sense of decency. Others with stronger stomachs who read to the end will wonder how any writer can mix his half-baked Freudian psychology with such wild melodrama and expect the public to take him seriously as an artist.

THE LAWS OF CONTRACT BRIDGE, 1943, as agreed upon and promulgated by The National Laws Commission of the American Contract Bridge League. (Winston, $1.)

LIKE most law-books this is serious to the verge of solemnity. Table-sinners are informed of the indictments against them and warned of the penalties "herein-provided," and the proper deportment of declarer, defenders and dummy at all times is laid down. As to players or kibitzers who make "gratuitous remarks" the ice of disapproval closes over them.

THE ROMANCE OF CREDIT, by Jesse Rainsford Sprague. (Ryerson, $2.50.)

HERE is a book that every trader, large or small, may read with profit. It is an elaboration of the fine old rule that the borrower of money or of goods is in bondage to the lender. Most of the fifty ways of going bankrupt are cited with specific instances and the rise of the credit-reporting agencies with their valuable service is explained in detail.

A SHIELD LIES OVER, by Elizabeth Perdix. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

A MAN crushed and almost killed by runaway oxen is mended by a surgical genius and immured for months in a plaster cast. When the cast is removed he is again perfect in body and during his convalescence in North Carolina he has dreams re-enacting his past life and exploding in small indignations at the people about him. He is a creature of neuroses, of half-loves and half-hates. His story is enormously unimportant and it is told in a rococo prose too "precious" for common use.

A Mild Man at War

MR. WINKLE GOES TO WAR, by Theodore Pratt. (Collins, $2.35.)

MILD, forty-four, unathletic and henpecked, Wilbert George Winkle is drafted into the United States Army, having passed the physical examination greatly to his surprise, for did he not carry in his waistcoat-pocket habitually certain anti-indigestion tablets?

Once in uniform a slowly-developing pride encompasses him. He can get his feet wet with impunity, he eats magnificently, his sleep is a temporary death and he acquires strange friends. His mechanical aptitude singles him out for service overseas and almost before he realizes the terrible fact he is in the South Pacific.

With all the finesse of a writer of Sunday School library books, the author takes his hero into battle and wins for him the Distinguished Service Cross. But the book is supposed to be humorous and criticism must be stepped down. Things *might* happen this way—and then again they mightn't.

Two for the Young

BY MARY DALE MUIR

SHADOW CATCHER, by Julia Carson. (Longmans, Green, $2.50.)

RAEBURN UNAFRAID, by Ivy Bolton. (Longmans, Green, $2.50.)

ALL unsuspecting Tenny Crepps and her brother, Budge, go off to spend the summer at the farm of a great-aunt they have never seen. Right away they are in the midst of mysterious doings, curious odors of furniture polish and chloroform and dead-of-the-night movings of furniture.

With Mary Forbes and Eric, the young engineer, the two Crepps spend a summer full of excitement. "Shadow Catcher," an old canal boat, is the scene of much of their fun.

The enterprising, very natural, 15-year-old heroine, "Tenny Crepps," bears the reader along in her zest for life and her very real interest in everybody and everything. Romance catches up with two of the characters and lurks just round the corner, where as yet she cannot quite see it, for "Tenny."

Teen-agers who like a good story of their own day, full of exciting problems, will find it here.

IN THIS tale Miss Bolton has taken pains to keep her background historically true to the period of James II. Danger, suspense and adventure are blended so as to make the pulse of even the most modern boy and girl beat just a little faster. Parents are captured in the piracy-ridden waters of the West Indies while, North in Maine, their children are captured by Indians, their daughters convicted of witchcraft and the plots of enemies exposed.

The children performing and escaping from their household tasks, getting into scrapes of greater or less importance, never forget the motto of their old Scottish house, "Raeburn Unafraid." This spirit carries them through misfortunes to victory. A "special" for 12 to 18 year-olds everywhere.

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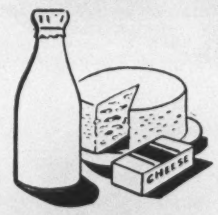
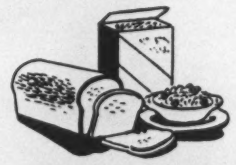


Milk and Cheese—1/5 or more of your food money

Fruits and Vegetables —1/5 or more of your food money



Bread and Cereals—1/5 or less of your food money

Fats, Sugars, Accessories—1/5 or less of your food money

Meat, Eggs and Fish —1/5 or more of your food money

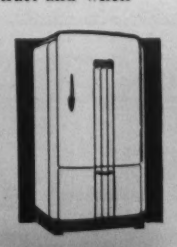
IN thousands of Canadian homes, C.G.E.'s simple Five-Point Food Plan is helping increase health and fitness. Put it to work for your family by spending *one fifth of every food dollar* on each of the following kinds of foods: (1) milk and cheese, (2) fruits and vegetables, (3) bread and cereals, (4) fats, sugars and accessories, (5) meat, eggs and fish. Ask your nearest G-E dealer for a copy of the valuable free booklet "How to Get the Most Out of the Food You Buy".

Victory Recipe

PEACH CREAM PIE

2 cups milk, ¼ cup sugar, ¼ cup corn syrup, ⅓ cup flour, ¼ teaspoon salt, 2 eggs, ½ teaspoon almond extract, sliced and sweetened peaches (fresh or canned)

Scald the milk. Combine the sugar, corn syrup, flour and salt in the top part of a double boiler. Add the beaten eggs and stir the hot milk gradually into this mixture. Cook, stirring constantly until thickened, then continue cooking a few minutes longer. Add the almond extract and when nearly cool place the peaches into a pastry shell and pour the mixture over them. Chill thoroughly before serving.



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WORLD OF WOMEN

We Saw New York

BY RICA McLEAN FARQUHARSON

"TELL us about New York."

Wistful are the voices of Canadian women when a traveller returns from New York. By thousands, since the war, Canadians have passed up that Fifth-Avenue-Broadway Springtime lift.

Only business can take you to the United States. With passport and Form H. in order, your bank manager implies "you wouldn't want to take the hundred dollars permitted by the Foreign Exchange Control Board. How about seventy? And it would be nice if you could bring back twenty."

So, we see New York on a shoestring. We chose the right time. American friends were generous in hospitality and about theatre tickets, yet shoestring-conscious.

Crossing and re-crossing the border was made pleasant by the efficiency and courtesy of officials of both countries.

Emery Reves, author of "A Democratic Manifesto", boarded the train at Hamilton. As foreign correspondent and exclusive agent for the journalistic works of Winston Churchill, Anthony Eden, Paul Reynaud and other statesmen from Scandinavia to the Balkans, he had known the world's great in Europe on the way up and out. A fascinating raconteur, he left us much later saying:

"Never be sure a statesman is through until you know he is dead."

New York! Sunshine enfolded the city as luxuriously as costly furs wrapped the sophisticated women of Park Avenue. Smartly, they hurried along accompanied by miniature dogs. Dogs have become so much a part of New York life that frequent signs warn: "Curb your dog."

It's been a long time since the last visit to New York so first sight of the crowds gave a feeling that somehow a lot of people had got themselves into fancy-dress costume. This is usually dispelled by getting into as near an approach to the same thing as quickly as possible but in war-time this is not easily done.

There is, to everything, an exaggeration exciting to Canadian eyes. It is fashionable to have upswept hair, ears saved from nudity by ornate bobs. So, out in the open come facial contours of staggering variety. Nobody cares whether or not they are beautiful. Much better to be smart.

Everyone poised, confident, going places; supremely ridiculous hats, fascinators, flowers, ribbons or veils above faces alert but seldom serene. New York offers a Metropolitan welcome!

Overblown Roses

No annual flower show this year. Instead, Fifth Avenue windows bloom for Easter—overblown roses, cherry blossoms, tulips, daffodils, orchids—florists, department stores co-operating, designing super flower settings for gorgeous clothes. Two women stop at a Fifth Avenue window. "See the cradle of flowers. My daughter has a cradle like it—plays 'Brahm's Lullaby' when you open it."

On, on up the Avenue! Seeing it from the top of a bus! Artists have sketched the city skyline as background for spring models. Other windows boast war panels, victory garden designs, flags of all nations, the Stars and Stripes.

Feathers, veils, foulard stoles, drawbags, parasols, long, loose gloves, earrings—biggest vogue in years—from ribbon bows to precious stones!

Church doors open. People pour out of Lenten services—and a child feeds fat pigeons on the steps.

At Rockefeller Centre people stop to watch fancy skaters twirling colorfully on the ice below. Around the rink, posters of Allied Nations. We wish Canada's posters could be bigger, cleaner.

A new ration order limiting women to three pairs of shoes per year had gone into effect. It didn't include fabric playshoes of endless variety. We mentioned that the average Canadian woman purchased two pairs of shoes a year. We were speaking a strange patter. American women lead the world in foot and leg glorification.

Crepe Suzettes

Renewing friendship with Frederick T. Birchall, twenty-five years acting managing editor of the New York Times, later European correspondent, was a highspot. In Ottawa he said: "Come to New York. I must take you to a French restaurant for dinner."

So to Le Chateau De Chambourd. The delightful seventy-five-year-old sophisticate assumed directorship of the dinner and the head waiter, from cob-webbed wine to extravagant flame of crepe suzettes; told condimented anecdotes; recounted his excitement when he read Bella Fromm's diary after she arrived in New York from Berlin.

"My friend, you have a book."

"That's what I think," she said.

Now everyone is reading "Blood and Banquets", Berlin Social Diary, by Bella Fromm, introduction by Frederick Birchall.

New Yorkers talk of point rationing, war books, minority groups, Congress, the "Globaloney Girl", difficulties of living in the country in wartime, muggers, black markets, plays, counteracting rumor stories, Anthony Eden's visit to America; occasionally, Canada's big war job.

More entertaining is being done in clubs. We were taken to the Harvard Club for dinner. Its sacred doors have been opened to wives of members who get a bang out of their new privilege.

Broadway at night!

War-time New York has a dim-out but still is The Fabulous City. Broken hearts can't be numbered anymore by lights on Broadway—unless counted in daytime when signs, unexpectedly, swirl giddily. At night they are turned off, street lights give only a soft light, a large unlighted V looks down on Times Square.

Crowds surge in darkness. Service men out for fun. Warworkers seeking relaxation. Red-topped caps of French sailors bob up knowingly. Jack Dempsey's place is popular with the navy and two bands pound out the sort of music the tars go for.

Shows, bars, night clubs are jammed. "Ziegfeld Follies", "Oklahoma" and "The Family" opened just as we left. "Life with Father", "Arsenic and Old Lace", "Something for the Boys", all the other hits, continue to do business to packed houses. We saw Noel Coward's superbly done "Blithe Spirit", Gertrude Lawrence in "Lady in the Dark", hilarious "By Jupiter".

After the show we went backstage to call on Judith Evelyn, star of "Angel Street". Coming to Canada at the age of one year and living here most of her life, she was well-known to Toronto and Winnipeg audiences. A few years ago she won the Dominion's Drama Festival Award for the best performance. In New York she won the Drama League Award for the best performance of the year because of her role in "Angel Street". She has just won the Fashion Academy Award as the Best Dressed Woman on the American stage.

In spite of a cold Judith had given a magnificent performance the evening we called. Her voice had difficulty in coming through by the time she reached her dressing room but she was eager to hear of Canadian friends.

"Best Dressed"

"Tell us what you wear now—offstage", glancing at the weighty balloon-costume of the gas-lit era hanging in the corner. She laughed:

"When the fashion award was announced some people were tactless enough to say they couldn't imagine me without a bustle."

To look at the slim, golden-haired star is to marvel at some people's lack of imagination.

Spring clothes—what's new?

"I'm partial to suits; designed some of my own when I was in Winnipeg. Then, I lost fifteen trunks when the Athenia was sunk. I had no interest in clothes for a long time."

Judith Evelyn likes simple lines, black satin stepped up by dramatic accessories, chartreuse crepe—the sort of clothes that are infinitely smart and easily adapted to the wardrobe of the average woman.

Canadian gossip was hitting its stride when Guy Monnypenny, formerly of Toronto, arrived. He has been with Helen Hayes for eight years. Now he's leaving his position as stage manager of "Harriet" to go with the Lunts as stage manager of "The Pirate". He pointed to a magnificent North American mink coat hanging on the opposite wall, "That is what Judith is wearing now."

The star glowed: "I love it—reminds me of the ones my relatives used to trap in Canada."

In burst an animated figure—Ida Schulman Reider, Toronto wife of Seymour Ginzler. Ginzler, known as "Red" to C.F.R.B., used to play first trombone in Toronto Symphony Orchestra. He is now in the orchestra of "By Jupiter", hit-musical starring Ray Bolger at the Shubert Theatre across from the Golden. His wife brought the news that he had just been made conductor. "Red" is probably the only musician on Broadway who conducts with his left hand. His musical career began when he was nine years of age. His school teacher put a trombone in his hands to keep him quiet. As conductor of this fast-paced show he works harder than anybody except the star. He's popular; received an ovation from before and behind the footlights on his debut as conductor. We were there to see it.

Canadians are doing all right on Broadway! Americans give them a hand. They agree with the man in the subway who said, "People sure love this town. Come down often."

After the war—maybe?

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TP2-43

WORLD OF WOMEN

It's the Army's Show

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THIS civilian went to the opening night of "The Army Show" hoping for the best in a nature somewhat curdled by past "amateur" theatrical productions, but gallantly prepared to applaud whatever happened up there on the stage. After all, we must be nice to our dear Canadian boys and girls in uniform, you know.

The big red plush and gold theatre was so crowded with local and national celebrities that they were practically hanging from the proscenium. The First Gentleman of the Province with his lady and their party occupied a box, and every woman still owning a presentable pre-regulation length evening dress had trotted it out for the occasion—doubtless by praying that the seams would hold together just this once. And, of course, there were many uniforms in evidence. All in all, the calibre of the audience was worthy of the gala First Night of a Broadway smash-hit.

And so was the show. This column has no hesitation in saying that Canada's Army Show might be ranked with anything produced by Ziegfeld or Earl Carrol, those old masters of extravaganza. It is what, we believe, the critics like to call "a handsomely mounted production," and it rips along at a pace that leaves the audience no time to begin wondering if there's enough gas in the tank to get them home after the show.

This, let it be understood, is entirely a production of the Army from the original music, to the book and the cast which includes a large number of C.W.A.C.'s. The latter are very, very good to look at—and how they can dance everything from ballet to bolero!

Blood, sweat and tears must have gone into the making of this show, but the smooth, fast-paced, completely professional show is a result well worth the effort.

Costumes of the C.W.A.C.'s by Ronnie McRae are a magnificent display of color. Especially lovely are the costumes worn by the dancers in the Can-Can number—orange fire-red taffeta princess style dresses over a display of white ruffled petticoats with a flash of dark navy. Little pill-box hats were trimmed with upstanding feathers and raspberry net snoods. These costumes made a pretty background for Mildred Morey, the show's comedienne, in a long sleeved afternoon frock of royal blue crepe with swathed hipline, spiked with intense poison green sequin epaulettes. Her short gloves were of the same green with sequin cuffs, her hat a high coachman style of royal blue with forward tilted green feather.

The show is to appear in cities across Canada and we advise that show-goers run, do not walk to the box office when it arrives in their vicinity. Proceeds from civilian performances are administered by Civilian committees for The Welfare of Troops. Other than this we do not know what plans the Army may have in store for its show, but it is to be hoped that the authorities will see fit to send it overseas for the entertainment of the Canadian troops, as well as civilians, in England.

Lady On Ice

Just in case you happen to be one of those cynics who think that the spirit of the Canadian winter is put on canvas by the artist while undergoing all the rigors of a studio complete with north light and thermostat set at 72 degrees, we might point to Bernice Fenwick Martin. Mrs. Martin, one of Canada's younger artists, paints the Canadian scene in a vigorous yet sensitive style that has won her work applause and encouragement from many critics.

Her winter canvases are of particular interest — perhaps because so much very real hardship goes into them . . . for in many cases they are painted outdoors in weather that would make a seasoned polar explorer blanch. "That one was done at Burk's Falls when it was thirty below," she will remark, offhandedly pointing at a landscape showing the cold black-green of open water below a rapid. Or "A blizzard blew up when I did that one, and the snow got in my paint." To keep from freezing to death on these expeditions she wears a fur-lined parka, wool underwear, ski trousers, several pairs of wool socks under ski boots and—to prevent her hands being frost-bitten—a pair of mitts made from a pair of wool socks and musk-rat fur. The right hand mitt has a tiny opening in it through which the brush is pushed to be grasped by her fingers. After finding her subject she remains seated on her stool before the easel and stays with it until the painting is completed. One of her finest canvases was completed in two hours—"spurred on by the cold, no doubt," she adds.

First public exhibition of Bernice Fenwick Martin's work will open on April 24 at the Art gallery, Eaton's College Street Store, Toronto.

Women and the Postwar

BY COROLYN COX

THE Joint Canadian-American Women's Committee on International Relations has taken for its laboratory job the continual study and popularization of the knowledge of co-operative governmental machinery, not only between Canada and the United States, but also among the United Nations as a whole.

Last May a conference was called in Ottawa at which the numerous joint boards and commissions operating between the United States and Canada were given a thorough overhaul.

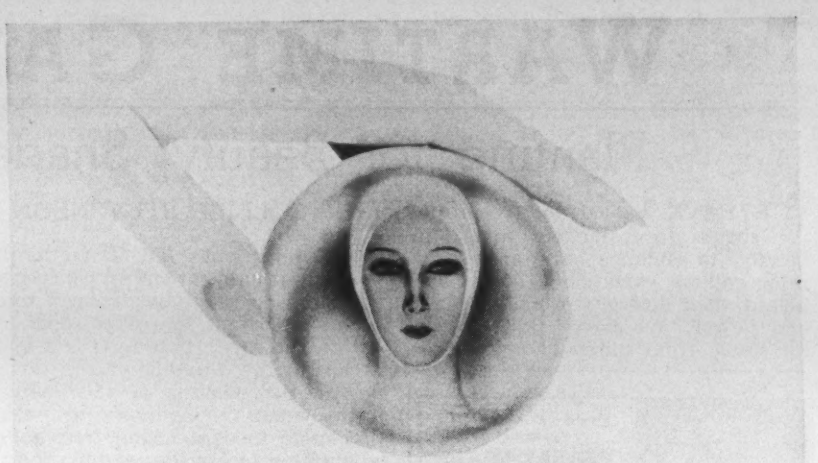
Program Arranged

This spring a conference has been called in Montreal for April 15, 16 and 17, based on the presence in that city of the International Labor Office. With special assistance from Mme. Marguerite Thibert, chief of the Women's Work and Protection of Young Workers Service, a two-day program has been arranged consisting of speakers chosen from the top-flight men of the I.L.O. staff, with specialists from the United States and Canadian governments.

Subjects of discussion will include the I.L.O. and its work, Canada in the I.L.O., and the U.S. in the I.L.O., followed by round table discussion on what women's organizations can do to secure progressive social legislation and its enforcement, social security for all, what the I.L.O. has done in this field, what various nations have accomplished or planned. There will be a round table on the status of women, its evolution and present trends in vocational, civic and political fields. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of State for Labor in Washington, will address the conference.

During the first year of its existence, the Canadian Women's Committee on International Relations has endeavored to carry out a two-fold program. While we have tried to co-operate in every possible way with the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, and other women's national organizations in the United States, we have at the same time succeeded in getting ourselves established as a committee truly representative of Canadian women.

To date, the following organizations have become members of our committee: National Council of Women; National Council of Jewish Women; Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire; Cercles de Fermières; National Council YWCA; Toc H League of Women Helpers; Federation of Women's Institutes in Canada; Canadian Branch King's Daughters and Sons; Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada. The following associations are waiting for meetings to consider membership:—Queen's University Alumnae Association; Canadian Federation of University Women; Canadian Girl Guides Association; Catholic Women's League; Canadian WCTU; Canadian Teacher's Federation.



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Elizabeth Arden

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WARTIME GARDENS

Planting for Beauty, Shade and Food

BY COLLIER STEVENSON

WE HAVE looked to trees and shrubs to frame our homes in beauty, to enhance our gardens by their endless variation in form and height, their diversity of color in leaf and flower. We have planted them for shade from summer sun, shelter from winter wind. But, as far as the average urban garden is concerned, we more or less have ignored trees as an important source of food.

Now, however, that food is a vital factor in the winning of the war—and in the winning of the peace—home-owners are beginning to realize that more food-producing trees must be planted; obviously not for returns this year or even next, but for the years to come when adequate food supplies still will be a problem. For we cannot overlook the fact that, even though the miracle of peace were to come sooner to this war-torn world than we now dare expect, it would only increase the pressing need for food of all sorts, as all the peoples released from their present barbaric bondage will have to be fed, and we shall have to do our share in providing food.

Canada, fortunately, is rich in food-bearing trees, and in varieties suitable for even the home gardens that are being attuned this year to Victory by the growing of vegetables. Vegetables are greedy as far as sunshine is concerned: hence, before planting any food trees, whether fruit- or nut-bearing, the home gardener should make sure that the rights of neither trees nor vegetables will be infringed upon. As a matter of fact, some of the food trees are so attractive that they might be planted as specimens in place of the so-called "ornamental" trees rather than being relegated to the back of the house where the vegetable garden customarily is located. That, certainly, would give full freedom to both vegetables and trees for healthy growth.

APPLES, crab apples, quince, plums, apricots, peaches, pears and cherries open up a wide avenue of selection for the home gardener with space available for both vegetables and trees. Climatic conditions, of course, must be considered in choosing fruit-bearing trees, just as in the case of the nut-bearing trees such as the walnut, butternut and sweet chestnut, which can be grown successfully in some sections of Canada.

Then there are many bushes and plants which produce valuable foods to help fill Canada's "bread basket"—currants red, white and black; blackberries and raspberries; strawberries; grapes, patriotically red, white and blue; blueberries, now available in limited quantity in a cultivated type for garden planting, and loganberries, so valued for their delectable flavor.

SOME of our hardy trees, just as though their beauty of stature and leaf were not enough, bring the charm of flowers into Canadian gardens. One of the most attractive of these trees is the catalpa, which in the early summer bears a great mass of fragrant creamy-white blooms that are followed by long, beanlike pods. The yellow wood, or cladrastris, is a June bloomer, its flowers white and odorous. And the hawthorns, pink and scarlet, also bloom in June. Ruddy berries prolong the attractiveness of the hawthorn: which is true of another lovely tree, the mountain ash.

DECIDUOUS shrubs, which in some cases attain the height of small trees, are deservedly popular because of their hardiness and their generous array of color in bark, berry, flower and foliage. Bright golden foliage, for instance, is brought into the garden picture by some varieties of mock orange, elder, privet and dogwood which hold their color all through the summer. Purple leafage marks the Japanese barberry, the prunus pissardi and the hazel, and silver leaves lend interest to the yellow-flowered Russian olive and to one variety of dogwood.

The flowering shrubs are legion, and most of them familiar to garden-lovers. The shrubby rose, its color range in pinks and reds, is of special interest as a summer bloomer, while the shrubby honeysuckle is noteworthy on account of its wealth of orange and scarlet berries. Rose of Sharon, lilacs, Japanese quince, flowering crab and almond, mock orange, deutzia, weigelia, bridal wreath and forsythia are old favorites which never seem to lose their appeal. Then, among the shrubs with berries, there are the snowberry, the coral berry and the cotoneaster.

EVERGREEN trees and shrubs really deserve a story all their own, so varied are they in characteristics. In a general way, however, they can be grouped under four broad classifications: the globular, the low and wide-spreading, the broad pyramidal and the slender pyramidal, each particularly well adapted to some definite use. As an example, the slender pyramidals are ideal for accents in foundation planting, while the broad pyramidals, such as the hemlock, fir, spruce, pine and cedar, are specially commendable for screen, windbreak and background planting. Because evergreens often are planted around a home when they are relatively small and their habits of growth possibly unknown to the purchaser, home-owners should be guided in their selections by a reliable nurseryman, as, of course, it is to his own interest to choose only what will be permanently creditable to his judgment. This suggestion applies particularly when specimens for foundation planting are being chosen, for on every hand we see houses that actually are dwarfed by evergreens which have grown skyward.

Catto & Catto, architects.

This lovely suburban Toronto home rests in the heart of what was once an orchard, and many of the gnarled old trees have been retained for their beauty of line, their shade and for the fine apples they yield.

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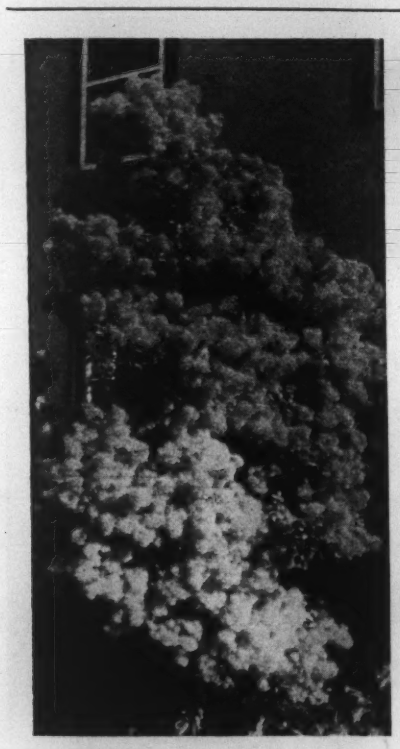

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Your Garden will pay dividends early and throughout future years if you plant **Super Grown Root Pruned** apple trees from the famous **Fonthill Nurseries.** At the same time greatest individuality and satisfaction will be derived therefrom. For added interest we have included below a special War Garden collection of small fruits.

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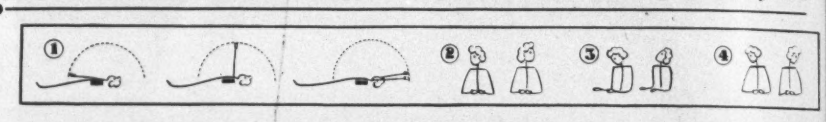

Lie on back, a heavy phone book under shoulders. Pull head back, point toes—and stretch. Raise straight arms in semi-circle, touching floor above head, then return arms to sides. Neck exercises illustrated will also relieve tension and *can be done while at work.* P.S. *Whenever you think of it -s-t-r-e-t-c-h like a cat for suppleness and relaxation!*

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LONG HOURS tensed over an assembly line, desk, typewriter, work table — make the most robust women droop from neck and shoulder fatigue. A NATURE'S RIVAL or LeGANT corselette, expertly fitted, will support the bust comfortably, preventing drag on the shoulders. The simple exercises illustrated above will also help untie those "knots" between your shoulders!

This is one of a series of advertisements suggesting exercises for figure improvement and for the relief of tense, fatigued muscles.

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FEMININE OUTLOOK

"Pretty, But Is It Art?"

BY JEAN PAUL TALBOT

"DOES the elevator go up to the top floor," asked Susan, "or will we have to walk up the last flight?"

"All I know is that it did at Christmas. They had Toyland up there then."

The elevator buzzed smoothly upward. It might be symbolic, I thought, this climb upward to look at an exhibit of modern art.

"Sixth floor. Mind the step, please. Mind the step. . ."

I looked about the auditorium as Susan and I entered. It was almost empty. Two women and a despondent looking man were in earnest conversation in a corner. A handsome, grey haired woman with a grim look on her face sat staring straight ahead of her. Susan and I dropped down into chairs beside her.

Frankly, Susan and I felt a little out of our element. Susan admits—what AM I saying!—Susan *boasts* that a drop of rain that looks like a drop of rain painted on a flower that looks like a flower is still art to her.

"What—what is it?" queried Susan timorously. It isn't like Susan to stammer.

The grim woman wasn't nearly so grim looking when she looked at us instead of the pictures.

"Have you a card?" she asked, "You may have mine."

"Here you are," I said to Susan who was fumbling for her glasses. "These pictures, it says on this card, are generally called abstractions. An abstraction is an abstract abstracted from some scene in nature, but there is only one in the room of this kind, and even it isn't like anything in nature."

"You never spoke a truer word, dear," affirmed Susan with satisfaction.

"Heavens, Susan, *I'm* not telling you; I'm just reading what this card says. I don't know a thing about modern art. Now listen. . . ."

Abstractions

"Excuse me," said the grim woman who seemed to have brightened up a little, "Which one do you think is the only one that is only it isn't?"

"Second from the right," I answered promptly and with conviction. "Aren't those blue things in the background mountains? It looks to me as if it's the only picture in the room that could have been abstracted from nature."

"But that circle in the foreground?"

"That's the part that isn't. You see? Perfectly logical."

"Hm-m-m," she responded, looking grim again, "I think it's that dark one in the centre. I think that's an abstract thunderstorm."

"But what's that curved thing at the right? A nude, or a tree struck by lightning?"

"Maybe it's a nude struck by lightning," chirped Susan. She takes in more than you'd think, and she so quiet.

Just then two little girls in parkas and mittens came wandering in. They looked covetously at the collection of coins in the bowl on the table by the door, stared long and silently at the paintings, then exclaiming feelingly and almost simultaneously, "Phooey!" they walked out the door.

"Should we go too?" asked Susan, a shade too eagerly.

"Certainly not," I told her, "we came here to look at those pictures and look at them we will. . . Now, what does it say? Surely there'll be something that will explain them to us. Here it is," I said to Susan who was still staring pathetically at the open doorway, "Now listen—'The experience in each painting is embodied in the painting so that if we see into the painting we too become in some part those experiences' . . . What's the matter?"

Susan had turned as white as a sheet, and the grim woman gasped feebly. They both rose.

"If the man who wrote that knows what he's talking about," exclaimed Susan, "and I'm sure he must because he's an authority on modern art, I don't want to see into them. I don't want to become one of those experiences. Heavens, think of having my mind look like a page in a technicolored geometry textbook. I want to go."

Susan always was the imaginative one in her quiet way. We girls always say Susan is the one who should write. She seemed a little upset and I thought the children had been gone long enough that we could make our exit with some dignity. Dropping our coins in the bowl from a considerable distance so the other three people could hear them, we walked out. The grim woman, now quite cheerful, rang for the elevator with dispatch.

"Well," she said, "I pride myself on having an open mind about these things, and I do like to keep up with the times, but of course I knew before I went how I'd feel about those pictures. I always do."

"It said on the card that sometimes what is first considered mad turns out to be the sanity of future generations," I went on, as the other devotee of abstract art smiled goodbye and Susan and I turned toward our favorite tea room.

"Heaven forbid," Susan returned, "that there should be a yard of cubes or cones or nudes struck by lightning on nursery walls, instead of the puppies and kittens and roses we used to have. Do you remember?"

"Ye-e-es—but if they started them off young enough I suppose babies would learn to appreciate pure creations rising from pure ideas. People of the future may look back sentimentally at non-objective pictures which decorated their nursery walls. They may recall an indefinite measurement of abstracts that interpreted for them a life independent of any association with nature as we know it."

We were silent for a time over our tea and toast. I can't say how Susan felt, but I was still brooding over which picture was abstracted from what scene in nature, only it wasn't like anything on earth. I had an odd feeling that I really had become in some degree those experiences, I felt so at sea.

Susan evidently had been brooding too. She chuckled.

"Do you remember those children?" she asked.

"The ones who looked at the paintings, you mean? Of course."

They'll have to begin a lot younger than that," smirked Susan.

"If you would learn to appreciate modern art it would be as if another dimension were added to your life," I abstracted, draining the teapot.

"Phooey!" said Susan.

The 1943 version of the "Little Uniform"
for all who wear mufti . . . because so perfect

TO WORK IN • TO PLAY IN • TO LIVE IN!

In all Canada, you'll find this remarkable suit-dress only at HOLT RENFREW'S! And here is the story . . . created by a well-known New York designer . . . introduced to Canada by H.R. . . . now reproduced here by H.R. . . . in the original imported material, a linen-like spun rayon . . . and, mind you, MAN-TAILORED. Colours for town and country! Six smart patterns . . . lovely little designs in white . . . on colourful grounds . . . Powder Blue, Grey, Dusty Pink, Nut Brown, Navy Blue, Dark Green, Luggage Tan, Aqua, Almond Green, Red and Black. The buttons of transparent plastic pick up the colour of the material. Sizes 12 to 40.

The price is unparalleled . . . $19.75

Instructions for laundering with each dress, the material is tubbable!

HOLT RENFREW
YONGE at ADELAIDE . . . TORONTO

The suave, well-fitted afternoon dress worn by this hostess at teatime is a hand screened jersey flower print on a grey ground. Note the softly feminine surplice neckline and skirt detail accenting the slim waist.

DRESSING TABLE

An Eye for the Best

BY ISABEL MORGAN

"Thine eyes are like the deep, blue boundless heaven
Contracted to two circles underneath
Their long, fine lashes; dark, far measureless,
Orb within orb, and line through line inwoven."

—Shelley.

MORE intricately and delicately fashioned than the finest and most expensive camera ever devised by man, we abuse our irreplaceable eyesight as though it could be replaced as easily as a blown-out fuse. A jumping tooth sends us scurrying to the dentist for usually when there's wrong-doing in the dental region the tooth nerves don't make any bones about it—they kick up a fuss that demands action quickly. But eyes are long-suffering and will endure uncomplainingly a terrific amount of punishment until their owner one day becomes aware that she is reading her book at arms-length or that she is, literally, burying her nose in it.

So pamper and guard your eyes as one of your most precious possessions, and if they have timidly given you a few hints that all is not well don't waste any time in making an appointment with an eye specialist. If he finds it necessary to prescribe glasses, don't feel that the world has caved in on you. Look around at any gathering and count the people who are wearing them. In all probability the percentage will prove to be a surprise because you simply haven't been conscious that so many of your friends wear glasses. We've come to take them for granted, or to look upon them simply as accessories—sometimes very decorative accessories.

It is the frames that take glasses out of the utilitarian and into the decorative classification. Sedate gold rimmed spectacles, prim pince nez and scholarly horn-rimmed glasses are all very well for those who prefer to look sedate, prim or scholarly, but why not boldly use them to increase the attractiveness of your looks. Have white, red or beige rims—or any color that tones in with or enhances those of the complexion. And don't think they have to be conservative in shape. Those that are wide and flare slightly up at the sides and have rims either definite in color or size, give certain types of features a faintly pixy-ish charm that is enchanting.

Light Up

Whether glasses are or are not worn, give your eyes a break by having adequate light on any reading matter or close work such as sewing or knitting. Don't let your public-spiritedness get the better of you if you live in a district where there is a power shortage. Save by turning off unused lights, but don't stint on the wattage wherever there's close work to be done. If reading in bed represents one of life's little luxuries by all means let it be a real luxury with an adequate bedside lamp placed at the right angle to throw its light on the page before you.

Wear good colored glasses—preferably with lenses specially fitted to your prescription—when out in glaring sunlight or when travelling on water, and make the use of the eye-bath filled with either a special eye solution or a mild boracic acid solution a part of the daily getting-up and going-to-bed regime.

Exercises can be very helpful in relieving eye-strain, sometimes in improving and sharpening the sight. Remember Buzz Beurling, the young Canadian flier whose phenomenal eyesight and co-ordination made it possible for him to down so many enemy planes over Malta, and his remarks about how he concentrated on quickening and intensifying his eyesight? He exercised his eyes constantly by focussing them on nearby objects and then into the distance. He did this for years, and was richly repaid by more acute sight than the pilots of the enemy planes he met and downed.

Having assured yourself that you have done your best for sight, what of their natural frame? Eyebrows are important accents so don't treat them lightly. They must be groomed as well as your hair. Brush them with a stiff little brush until they lie flat and shiningly smooth. Brush straight up first, then brush again into the natural line of the brows. When the brows are lighter than the hair they do not emphasize the eyes, but give them a vacant look. Don't go all out in changing the natural line. Stick to what nature gave you, and you are pretty sure to have the shape that is right for your features. However, the natural line can be cleaned up by a little careful plucking, and, if it is shorter than your eye, by an extension drawn out about a quarter of an inch beyond the eye.

Brown for Blondes

When using an eyebrow pencil, don't use one that contrasts too strongly with the natural coloring. A black pencil is definitely not for you if you are blonde, but light brown will provide enough emphasis without making you look artificial. Never use one that has orange in it unless you are a titian type.

A little eye shadow, skillfully applied, not only deepens the color but makes the eyes seem larger, more brilliant. Lightly rub a touch of cleansing cream, eye cream or white vaseline over the lid, so that just a bare sheen is perceptible. Smooth the color heaviest just above the lashes. Shade and blend gradually up into the brow. Or for a more conservative use of eye make-up, place shadow just above the lashes from the centre of the lid to outer corner.

Mrs. Tea-Stretcher says...

"A spoon for the pot? I should say not. Use briskly boiling water... steep long enough ... and there's no need to waste a spoon on the pot."

Another good tea-stretching secret:—

Use only young, TENDER leaves. Richest in flavor and fragrance, they make a more satisfying cup. Always ask ... *by name* ... for Tender Leaf Tea!

At your grocer's in two convenient sizes... also in improved FILTER tea balls.

BLENDED AND PACKED IN CANADA

Wake-up Lovely!

your country needs your loveliness

From you must come the living proof that beauty still exists in the world ... beauty that is the sparkling product of health and heart and head.

You can find the time—even in these overflowing days when minutes must be counted and efforts parceled out. *By reducing your beauty routine to its simplest terms!*

For your skin, *one* versatile cream that does the work of several *special* creams. Vita-Ray Cream!

Vita-Ray all-in-one Cream is a creamy cleanser, a softening night cream, a smoothing conditioner for make-up. It does each job expertly — as if specially made for it.

But this all-use cream has much more to give than just convenience. Notice how the daily gentle smoothing-in of Vita-Ray seems to *enliven* your skin, wake it up, make it *look and feel alive!*

Save time, save money, of course, by using this remarkable combination cream. But more, see what it can do to make your skin look like the living thing it is—*fresh, vital, alive!*

ALL-IN-ONE!

A CREAMY CLEANSER
A SOFTENING NIGHT CREAM
A MAKE-UP CONDITIONER

VITA-RAY CREAM

MADE IN CANADA

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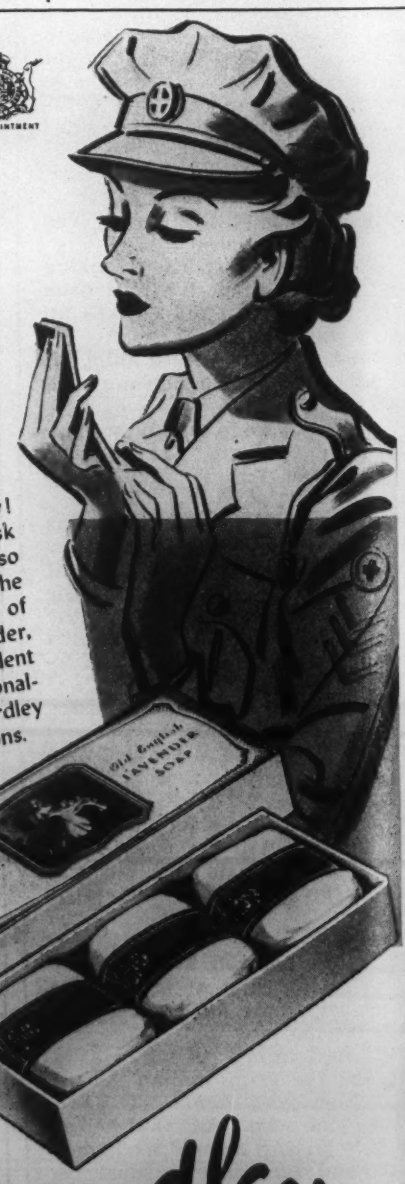
Twin Tasks..



• Work! Stay lovely! That's your double task these days ... tasks so greatly helped by the ever-fresh appeal of the Yardley Lavender, and by the confident awareness of personality brought by Yardley Beauty Preparations.

Yardley English Lavender Soap—35¢ a large cake—3 for $1.00

KEEP YOUR BEST FACE FORWARD WITH

Yardley

LAVENDER AND BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

DRESSING TABLE

How to Feel Alive

BY SYLVIA BLYTHE

ABOUNDING vitality—Could you use more of this high-voltage power which adds extra dimensions to good looks . . . erases the marks of age . . . makes you come alive from the ends of your curls to the tips of your toes?

Then, lick the emotional causes of fatigue. "A feeling of inferiority, anxiety, a sense of guilt, over-emotionalism and boredom are among the invisible saboteurs that throw more monkey wrenches into the human dynamo than any long wartime hours or top-speed jobs," says Marie Beynon Ray, who should know. She's had strenuous nine-to-five jobs—as managing editor of Vogue Magazine, as associate editor of Harper's Bazaar, as vice-president of a large cosmetic company. Her "Two Lifetimes in One" is a first-rate standard book, which has the approval of doctors, about the emotional causes and cures of fatigue.

The best cure, she says, is to track down all the dangerous destructive emotions . . . then to drop the axe sharply on them, one at a time.

Inferiority complex? This emotion is an active saboteur on the blacklist. In women it usually takes the form of an injured ego, because they think they lack good looks. Maybe that's you. If it is, counter destructive emotions with constructive ones. Work harder to develop your mind, talents, charm. Look around you at famous women who've made deficiencies into stepping stones to success.

The Tight Knot

Mrs. Ray cites the tremendously gifted—and beautiful Katharine Cornell. This famous actress, who with one hand can hold an audience spellbound, confesses that she owes success to "the hard, tight little knot of determination that grew in me not to be licked by my homeliness." Another case in point is the enchanting Joan Crawford. Still another charming woman, whom Mrs. Ray cites, is Eleanor Wilson McAdoo. Realizing that her good looks were no match for those of other glamour girls in her nation's capital, Mrs. McAdoo decided to act as though she were a raving beauty . . . and in time, so convinced her audiences.

Anxiety? There's enough fatigue-residue left over from one small attack of worry to do you in for the day . . . to encourage horrid little cross patches on your brow. If you're an A-1 worrier, telling you to stop it isn't going to help. But you may be sporting enough to try this sure-fire counter measure. Keep busy enough and anxiety will get scant attention; move fast enough, and it can't catch up with you. Good tip from English psychologists: war work will short-circuit war worries.

Emotional Volcano

Berserk emotions? Under that heading are beauty-wrecking, poise-shaking, nerve-shattering rages—you know, like volcanoes in eruption; acute irritability — the kind some women vent on their husbands, children, subordinates, good friends, and other intimates who are supposed to make allowances. Don't tax the patience of such people. Don't allow this fatigue-making poison to sap your vitality.

Sense of guilt? The list includes everything from snubbing your neighbor to big-time reasons for feeling guilty, comparable with those you read in the headlines. But no matter how small or how big, the only way to deal with a sense of guilt is confession: Own up. Clear the decks of your harried conscience.

Boredom? There's no greater cause of the fatigue that wipes luster off good looks . . . that drags your body down like a leaden plummet. Trouble is, we who work expect to interest ourselves in jobs. But interest is a faculty within you . . . not a quality inherent in a thing. The most exciting job in the world can be a treadmill of monotony if we don't bring excitement to it.

THE HOME-BODY

"It's a wonder to me"
Said the bird to the tree
"That you sit here in placid content
Just dressing in Spring
And undressing in Fall, a strange thing,
On your fashions intent."

And the tree made reply
"Although you can fly
To the ends of the perishing earth
Just what can you see
That makes you superior to me
Or enhances your worth?"

And the bird couldn't say.
So he fluttered away
While the tree yawned and lifted her arms
Towards the blue in the sky
Admiring the clouds floating by
And displaying her charms.

—J. E. M.

Dorothy Gray

NOSEGAY

Bath time . . . a date with Dorothy Gray Nosegay Bubble Bath (1.00), the refreshing fragrance of Dorothy Gray Nosegay Dusting Powder (2.00) and the exhilarating freshness of Dorothy Gray Nosegay Cologne (1.50). Result! A radiant lift!

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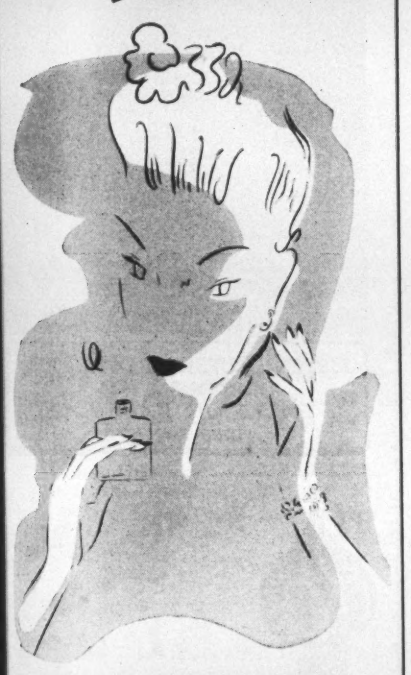
Subtle Magic

FOR SPRING LOVELINESS



It is still Possible to Get — and Give — CHANEL

The world-famous Chanel Perfumes are still available in your favourite stores — thanks to fortunate foresight. These gay yet subtle, perfumes are a hallmark of sophisticated smartness everywhere — a signature of good taste— for giving, for enjoying...

CHANEL

PERFUMES AND COLOGNES

Four exquisite fragrances: No. 5, Gardenia, Cuir de Russie, No. 22,
Perfumes: ¼ oz. $3.00, 1 oz. $10.00.
Colognes: 2 oz. $2.00, 6 oz. $4.00.

Before its conversion this attractive suit was a man's Tuxedo. Skirt is made from trousers turned cuff side up. The pattern used was Simplicity 3652. From the Re-Make Revue.

Life's fun ... if your smile has charm

Guard against "Pink Tooth Brush", help keep your gums firmer — your teeth brighter with

IPANA AND MASSAGE

YOUR smile is YOU! It's a priceless asset and you should keep it right! Remember — your gums as well as your teeth need daily care — for bright, sparkling smiles depend upon *healthy gums.*

If you see "pink" on your tooth brush — *see your dentist.* You may not be in for serious trouble. He may tell you your gums are weak and sensitive because today's soft foods have robbed them of work. Like thousands of dentists, he may suggest "the helpful stimulation of Ipana Tooth Paste and massage."

For Ipana not only cleans teeth thoroughly but, with massage, it is specially designed to aid the gums to healthier firmness. So get Ipana today and each time you brush your teeth, massage a little extra Ipana onto your gums. With firmer gums and brighter teeth, your smile will be the charming beauty asset it should be.

Get an economical tube of Ipana from your druggist today.

Dentists Personally use Ipana nearly 2 to 1 over any other dentifrice

A professional poll of Canadian dentists by a leading dental journal shows that nearly twice as many dentists personally use — and recommend—Ipana as any other dentifrice — paste, powder or liquid!

Ipana

TOOTH PASTE

A Product of Bristol-Myers—Made in Canada.

MUSICAL EVENTS

Kathleen Parlow's Majestic Style

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

LIKE many active contemporary violinists, Kathleen Parlow is a pupil of the great Russian teacher, Leopold Auer. But in her style there is a majestic quality (especially when she plays master pieces beloved by the virtuosi of the last century) that one seldom encounters nowadays. It was abundantly present in her recital at Eaton Auditorium last week. She has made numerous appearances since she came back after several decades to live in her native Canada, but in none have her brilliance, breadth of utterance and complete technical mastery been quite so apparent as on this occasion. It was in truth one of the most satisfying recitals I have known, because it embraced every phase of violin music, past and present, rendered by an artist with wonderful background, completely at ease in everything she presented; an artist quite up to date in outlook, but endowed with ability to make the glories of the past live again. Intellectual distinction pervades the interpretations and there is nothing feminine in her tone, which in volume and emotional fervor surpasses that of most violinists of the opposite sex, but never becomes turgid. On several occasions she revealed a wooing cantilena. One of her numbers was Wieniawski's enchanting "Souvenir de Moscou" with its variations on the unforgettable Russian folk melody "The Red Sarafan". The work is famous for its flowing passages in harmonics of which the composer was a peerless executant. Miss Parlow's rich, birdlike rendering of them was superlatively fine.

Scene from "Fantasia", Walt Disney's attempt to visualize symphonic music under Stokowski's baton. The film comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, on April 12.

The modern section of the program was profoundly interesting because it included the Sonata in B minor of Ottorino Respighi, perhaps the finest, and certainly the most versatile, of modern Italian composers, who died in 1936 in his fifty-seventh year. This beautiful work, which dates from 1917, represents the reflective side of his genius, and is intensely personal and communicative. Unlike many of his contemporaries Respighi did not write too copiously. The virtue, rare among even the greatest composers, of being able to stop when he had said all he had to say gives added appeal to a most arresting work. Moreover Respighi did not regard melody as something to be torn to tatters in a quest for novel harmonic effects. Fresh devices abound but the melodic line is always preserved. The concluding Passacaglia is wonderfully brilliant, and in this section the attack of the violinist was superb. Respighi was both violinist and pianist himself, and his Sonata holds the balance fair between the two voices. At the piano Leo Barkin, whose tone and phrasing are always impressive, was the best of collaborators. Both artists also distinguished themselves in Debussy's Sonata in G minor, which probably reaches the apex of delicacy among compositions in this form.

In the second part Miss Parlow went back to the horse and buggy days, when rhythm was rhythm. I had not heard the Bach Chaconne for violin alone for a long time; but in my youth no violin-recitalist thought he had done his duty by himself or the public unless he played it. Though over-long it indeed reveals every phase of the interpreter's talent. After a long release from it I enjoyed Miss Parlow's superlatively expert rendering very much, especially the lovely lyric interlude midway in the work. In other numbers she revived memories of four great virtuosi of good Victoria's day, and in these elderly pieces her command of what may be called the "grand style" was apparent. I have spoken of the Wieniawski work. Joachim's transcription of a Hungarian dance by Brahms and Wilhelmj arrangement of the Chopin Nocturne in D major were rendered with nobility of utterance. Best of all was her luscious intonation and rhythmical elan in "Romanza Andaluza" by a Spanish gentleman named Pablo Martin Meliton Sarasate y Navascues, whom the world still idolizes as Pablo Sarasate.

Youth Choral Movement

During the concert season now drawing to a close the local public has had an opportunity to become better acquainted with the quality of the choral work now being done among students in secondary schools. Some credit for this development is due Hon. Duncan McArthur during nine years' association with the Ontario Department of Education. The city and province now have a considerable corps of musical instructors able to arouse and guide youth's natural love of singing.

The Casavant Society, primarily devoted to stimulating interest in the organ as a concert instrument, did a valuable service by admitting several collegiate choirs to their programs, and one was struck by the quality of expression and the music rendered. An example was the concert of the Alumnae Choir of the Ontario College of Education conducted by Leslie R. Bell, a body of girls destined to become teachers, who got their vocal training in collegiate choirs. The young women sang very creditably a Sanctus by Palestrina, an Ave Maria of the 16th century, exquisite in simplicity, and a modern and impressive setting of the same words by the Hungarian, Zoltan Kodaly. Teachers trained to sing composers as far apart as Palestrina and Kodaly have hitherto been an unknown factor in our educational life. In an extended program they gave several choral transcriptions of orchestral works. Debussy's "Reverie" was ineffective because the animated text was ridiculously inappropriate to the pensive music. On the other hand a lengthy prayer set to the Andante of Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony was an amazing achievement in steady intonation unsupported by instrumental accompaniment.

At this concert young Robert Kingsley Graham, one of the most gifted violinists Toronto has produced, played with beauty of intonation and easy elegance in bowing and technique. Among his numbers one was particularly impressed by his fluency and speed in the Presto of the Tschaikowsky Violin Concerto and the beauty and feeling he put into Kreisler's arrangement of the Paganini Caprice, No. 20.

T.S.O. Presents Juniors

Further evidence of what is being done for youth was the debut of four young people of talent at the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's concert last week. One was Victor Fledbrill, an undergraduate at the University of Toronto, who has done service this past winter in creating an orchestra in that institution. Where he learned his address as a conductor I know not, but his poise was astonishing. He directed a good swinging rendered of Johann Strauss's "Artist's Life". It was not his fault that all concert versions of the Strauss waltzes are at least a third too long. The three soloists were chosen after an elaborate series of auditions among students of the secondary schools under the auspices of the Junior Students' Council. Elsie Babiak proved herself a violinist of finished quality in Wieniawski's "Romance"; Molly Levinter's power and fluency of execution won deserved enthusiasm in a movement from a Rubinstein concerto; Evelyn Gold revealed a coloratura voice of impeccable quality and flexibility in the waltz song from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet".

Young Composers

Awards in connection with the Canadian Performing Right Society's sixth annual competition for native composers under 22 years include names of prize winners from seven Canadian provinces. For the first time the major award, a scholarship and maintenance at Toronto Conservatory of Music went to the same recipient as in the previous year, Robert J. B. Fleming of Saskatoon. A young man of extraordinary talent, he is profiting by studies with Dr. Healey Willan who is optimistic as to his future. Next in order was William Keith Rogers of Charlottetown, P.E.I. who has figured among the honors on past occasions. Three other senior prize winners, placed equal, were Marjorie David, Vancouver; Samson Rosemarin, Montreal; and Samuel Margolian, Fredericton, N.B. Three juvenile awards went to Margot Ballon (12) Montreal; Malcolm Troop (13), Toronto; and Barrie Angus Lief McLean (9), Calgary.

Records

BY KARI ANDERSON

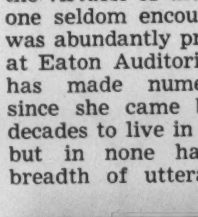
THE recording recently made by Columbia of Shostakovitch's *Concerto for Piano and Orchestra* indicates the growing popularity of modern Russian music in general and Shostakovitch in particular. It is played by Eileen Joyce, piano, Arthur Lockwood, trumpet, and the Hallé Orchestra conducted by Leslie Heward. The Concerto is in four movements. The first, *Allegro Moderato*, is lively, with rapid finger work for the pianist and sharp contrasts between the piano and strings. The second movement, *Lento*, has a satisfying slow theme, developed at some length, while the third movement, *Moderato*, has rich orchestration. The fourth movement, *Allegro brio, Presto*, is brisk and rather flashy by reason of the trumpet which shares solo work with the piano. The Concerto, by comparison with the Fifth Symphony, seems disintegrated. Nowhere does it achieve equal grandeur or exaltation. The solo work is technically good, the recording is average. Columbia set D123 (5 sides, 12 inch).

On the sixth side of the above, D123, Eileen Joyce plays two piano Preludes by Scriabin, Number 9 in E Major and Number 10 in C-Sharp Minor. They are both quiet and rather melancholy, and she plays them with nice accentuation.

Moussorgsky's *Pictures at an Exhibition* was quite popular at one time, but is not frequently heard now. Composed originally for piano, it has been arranged for orchestra by Stokowski for Columbia recording No. D117. (8 sides, 12 inch). It is played by the All-American Orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowski. It is program music, composed by Moussorgsky after he had visited an exhibition of paintings by an artist friend, V. Hartman. Introduced by a Promenade theme, which recurs as a connecting theme, it describes musically pictures entitled—1. Gnomes, 2. The Old Castle, 3. Bydlo, 4. Ballet of the Chicks, 5. Samuel Goldberg and Schmyle, 6. Catacombs, 7. Baba Yaga, 8. The Great Gates of Kiev. Your reviewer especially likes numbers four, five, six, and eight.

The compositions of Eric Coates are very different from those of the Russians we have been discussing. His is conventional music, descended directly from the English music of the eighteenth century. Everyone knows his *London Suite*. Columbia has a very good imported recording on disc C-15202 (2 sides, 12 inch) by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by the composer. In a sense, this is program music, descriptive of three London sites, Covent Garden, Westminster, and Knightsbridge. The music is concise, with clearly marked themes and strong rhythms. This is recommended.

The fantasy, *Cinderella*, by Eric Coates, is a companion to the above, played by the same orchestra, conducted by the composer. It is recorded on three sides of Columbia discs C-12008 and C-12009. This too is familiar. To say that his music is conventional is not to disparage Mr. Coates' work. He does very interesting things within the traditional forms. A charming piece, heartily recommended. On the fourth side is *By the Sleepy Lagoon*, same composer, same performers.



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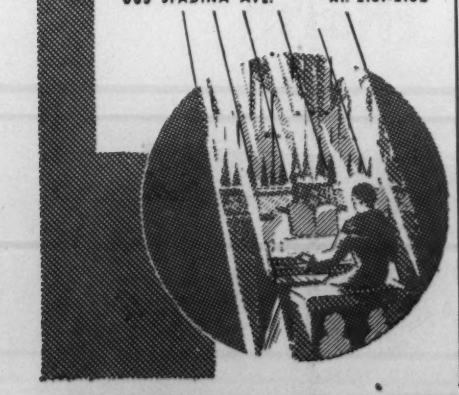

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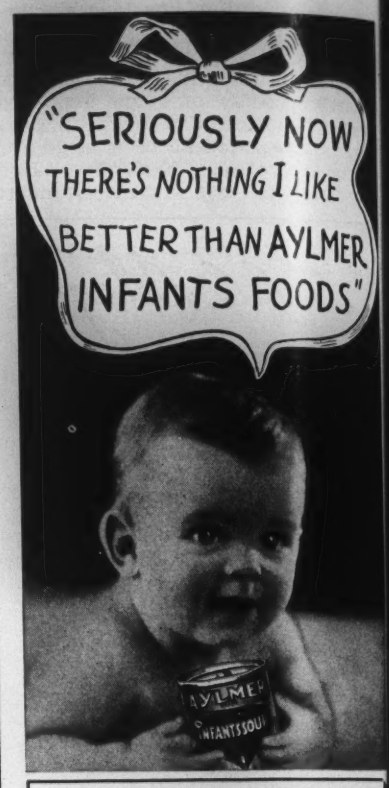

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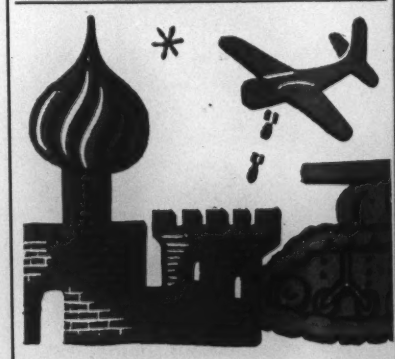

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FILM AND THEATRE

The Gangster Joins the Army

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

GANGSTERS, however deplorable in themselves, are nearly always good material for screen comedy. They are funny chiefly because they are extravagant parodies of the ordinary citizen. They wear violently tailored clothes and they live in a sort of futurama of modernistic offices and glass-walled penthouses. They are icily indifferent to society and at the same time oddly sensitive to opinion. ("What do you mean 'socially undesirable'," the hero of "Lucky Jordan" says indignantly to his lawyer, "the dames go for me.") The "typical" gangster is casual about murder but punctilious about funeral observances. He has expensive city tastes grafted on the natural instincts of a gorilla. His sentiments however, are easily touched. He is always willing to succor orphans and subscribe to memorial funds. He is a great believer in Mother's Day.

The fascinating incongruities of gangster-psychology have kept the gangster cycle rolling merrily ever since "Little Caesar." Whether he actually exists as anything more than a Hollywood type it's a little hard to say. A friend of mine claims however that once she actually saw him. He was a notorious Chicago racketeer and he was pointed out to her in a night club. She says he was sitting all by himself crying softly into his drink while the orchestra played (by request) "Oh How I Miss You Dear Old Pal of Mine."

Actual or fictitious, he turned up again this week in "Lucky Jordan," which is the liveliest gangster film since "A Slight Case of Murder." It's smooth and fast and funny, and it has Alan Ladd, the sad young gunman of "This Gun For Hire," playing Lucky. The star isn't sad here. He is brisk and glib and he handles his comedy dialogue with the ease of an old hand. He is still a gunman however, and right at the top of his profession when he is suddenly drafted into the Army. After a short term as an incorrigible, Lucky deserts. He has figured out all the angles for making his retirement permanent and comfortable, but love—Mother love this time—overtakes him and eventually sends him back, a reluctant patriot, to serve his country.

On paper this may not sound very promising. Actually the scenes between Lucky and his "Maw"—a raffish old dipsomaniac picked up on Broadway to circumvent the Draft Board—are rowdy and sentimental—grotesque in the best gangster fashion. It's hokum, but palatable hokum. The sequences in which Lucky mixes up with a group of Nazi spies aren't quite so successful however—chiefly because the screenwriter has followed the usual practice of making his Nazis a lot of dreamy theorists given to spouting their peculiar mystique while their victims are stealing their tommy-guns right from under their noses.

The characters in "Lucky Jordan" are types and the plot is the kind that almost any half-dozen people in Hollywood might have contrived by putting their heads together. The film doesn't set out to be any masterpiece, but it has enough easy expert craftsmanship behind it to set up half a dozen more pretentious pictures. It's good screen comedy, which means that it seems to carry along on its own motion, continuously lively and lucid and engaging. Simply as an exercise in screen facility "Lucky Jordan" is a pleasure to watch. It's fine entertainment too.

"THREE Hearts for Julia" is all about the marital difficulties of a war correspondent (Melvyn Douglas) and his wife Julia (Ann Sothern). War Correspondent Douglas, who has been away from home for two years, turns down the most promising assignment of his career simply because he can't stand separation from Julia another instant. Apart from a few pensive moments of self-pity, Julia has stood the separation remarkably well. She has a career as a violinist in a ladies' orchestra and has set herself up with two beaux besides. The hero arrives home to find week-end rehearsals going on all over his pretty suburban home, his den given over to the musical beau for working out orchestrations, and a lady 'cellist in his bed. Before he can even present Julia with the gallon container of Chanel No. 5 which he has lugged, heaven knows how, all the way from Europe, she crisply demands a divorce. More than that, she wants to turn him out of the house—his own house at that, as he is still man enough to point out. Instead of hitting Julia over the head with a blunt—or more appropriately a musical — instrument, the hero wheedles, implores and plots to get her back, goodness knows why. He finally succeeds, but only after Julia realizes that her two boy-friends are both dreadful saps, and it was just her womanly pride that had been injured, etc. etc.

It's to be hoped that "Three Hearts for Julia" never falls into the hands of Dr. Goebbels. He could use it handily to point out to the Herrenvolk the reassuring abjectness of the American male.

Feast of the Imagination

BY J. E. MIDDLETON

RUTH DRAPER is at the Royal Alexandra Theatre this week. With a background resolutely made negative she is super-positive and her art glows like a meteor. Modestly she calls her entertainment a series of character-sketches. They are not sketch-outlines but pictures in full color judiciously "composed" and cunningly presented.

Without "properties" and using only voice and movement she creates people, endues them with the usual and unusual follies common to humanity and regards them with amused tolerance. Monologuists are common enough, and generally wearisome enough. Miss Draper has the talent to build stories by suggestion and to hold a great audience eager and unwearied for two full hours.

She has the bodily grace and sinuousness of a well-schooled dancer. She doesn't merely walk; she floats from place to place. And within the rigid confines of a straight chair she uses a long catalogue of minor attitudes and gestures, each one of which is a marvel of expression.

Her voice can be a dozen voices. Before her imaginary telephone she can define two different people at the other end of the line so clearly that you can see them. Her diction, even in dialect, is so careful that she is never inaudible and never gives the impression of straining. And dominating everything she says and does is a mind alert and an unerring taste.

Her sketch "Three women and Mr. Clifford" is a miracle of cleverness, a satiric comedy in full dress with an all-star cast. If there is any other living actress capable of such a wide range of artistic expression it would be a pleasure—and a surprise—to see her.

BOOK SERVICE

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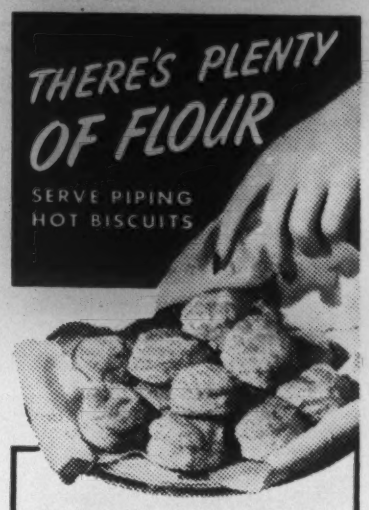

MAGIC TEA BISCUITS

2 cups flour
4 tsp. Magic Baking Powder
½ tsp. salt
1 tbsp. butter
1 tbsp. lard
¾ cup cold milk, or half milk and half water

Sift flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in the chilled shortening. Now add the chilled liquid to make soft dough. Toss dough on to a floured board and do not handle more than is necessary. Pat out with the hand or roll out lightly. Cut out with a floured biscuit cutter. Bake on a greased sheet in a hot oven, 450° F., 12 to 15 minutes.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Without Whipped Cream

BY HELEN ECKHOFF

THE days of rich, heavy cream desserts have vanished for the duration. Instead, more in sorrow than in anger, we look at our scanty, rationed shelf and muse on bygone days when desserts were really desserts with whipped cream and calories galore.

But remember the fluffy, rich Bavarian cream desserts—favorites at luncheon and dinner parties? Here is a dessert you can make today—rations or no. The secret of Bavarian made of light cream is to whip the gelatin, not the cream. The final effect is a fluffy delicately flavored dessert not so rich as prewar Bavarians, but as pleasing and as pretty.

The success of a wartime Bavarian cream depends upon the beating. Follow any one of the recipes listed below. Make your gelatin syrup. Chill. When the gelatin becomes very thick, but still remains a syrup, start to beat it with a rotary egg beater or an electric beater. Beat well and hard until the gelatin starts to set. Use a large bowl because the volume doubles. When the mixture looks like whip cream, standing in a peak as it drops from the beater, fold in the remaining ingredients. Fold them in carefully, though, as cream or fatty substances tend to break down the fluff. Pour into a rinsed mold and allow to chill until firm, then unmold on a handsome platter.

Watch the gelatin carefully to catch it at the right, syrupy stage for beating. If it starts to set, it may still be beaten but the resulting dessert will be smaller in volume and much coarser — more rubbery — in texture.

To hurry along the thickening process, the gelatin may be cooled over ice water. Keep an eye on it though, for the gelatin will thicken in 20 minutes when chilled in this double-quick manner.

A fresh fruit Bavarian cream of homemade applesauce elevates that homely dish to new heights. No garnish is needed unless you'd like the sparkle of a bit of cherry.

Apple Bavarian Cream

1½ tablespoons unflavored gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
1 cup boiling water
1½ cups strained, unsweetened applesauce
¼ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
pinch of cloves
pinch of nutmeg
¾ cup light cream

Soak gelatin in cold water until softened. Add boiling water and stir until dissolved. Chill until the gelatin is a thick syrup. Beat with a rotary egg beater until the gelatin is frothy and holds its shape. Combine remaining ingredients and fold into gelatin. Pour into a mold that has been rinsed with cold water. Chill until firm. Unmold to serve. Approximate yield: 8 servings.

Citrus fruits are available without spending a coupon. Tart lemon combined with sweet orange is a fresh combination for early spring or warmer days.

Orange Bavarian Cream

1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin
¼ cup cold water
¾ cup boiling water
1/3 cup sugar
½ cup orange juice
2 teaspoons lemon juice
½ cup light cream
stale cake or macaroon crumbs

Soften gelatin in cold water 5 minutes; dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar that has been dissolved in fruit juices. Chill until thickened and syrupy. Beat with a rotary egg beater until light and fluffy. Fold in cream. Grease a mold very lightly with cooking oil, dust with fine cake crumbs. Pour in dessert mixture. Chill until firm. Unmold and decorate with orange sections and candied cherries. Approximate yield: 6 servings.

Prunes make an interesting, thick heavy Bavarian. So thick that milk may be substituted for light cream with little loss in smoothness. Altogether, a dessert that is rich and filling.

Prune Bavarian Cream

1 envelope (1 tablespoon) unflavored gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
¾ cup boiling water
1 cup cooked prune pulp
1 tablespoon lemon juice
¼ cup sugar
½ cup light cream or milk

Soften gelatin in cold water 5 minutes. Add boiling water and stir until dissolved. Chill until gelatin is thickened and syrupy. Beat with rotary egg beater until light and fluffy. Fold in remaining ingredients that have been mixed together. Pour gelatin mixture into a mold that has been rinsed with cold water and chill until firm. Unmold to serve. Approximate yield: 6 servings.

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CONCERNING FOOD

A Word to Snark Hunters

BY JANET MARCH

A GOOD many of us these days spend our time hunting Snarks, and if you know your Lewis Carroll you'll remember that you must

". . . . . beware of the day
If your Snark be a Boojum! For then
You will softly and suddenly vanish away
And never be met with again."

The Snark was a very elusive animal who defied thimbles, forks, hopes, smiles, and soap among other things, but in spite of this they hunted it feverishly and in the end the darned thing turned out to be a Boojum.

Well, I don't exactly hunt Snarks but I spend far more time than I should looking for jam, syrup and the bits of meat my family likes. I use all the wiles I own and try to muster up a good many I don't, and they are all getting definitely threadbare at the edges. Sometimes I bear home the loved article and more often I don't, but the wear and tear is heavy, and the beautiful desirable Snarks will shortly turn out to be Boojums and I will vanish away, a victim of wasted effort.

One of the places where you can waste a good deal of that commodity is the Brewer's Warehouse. To begin with, in these parts it doesn't open till two which is an hour when most good housekeepers have done their shopping for the day, so it means an extra trip. Unless the man of your house owns a truck in his line of business and can drop in enroute—which it seems nearly every trucker within miles does—the females are sent.

If you don't get there for the starting gun at the stroke of the hour you are lost before you start. Once in line everyone gets anxiously matey about how things are going inside, and whether your favorite brew is holding out—it never does. The modesty girls bring sheets of brown paper and string and tie up their haul, supposedly hoping that it will then look like a temperance bag of potatoes. The truck men drop theirs in their cabs and the brazen ones hop a street car clutching their labelled prize and hoping they will neither slip or be mobbed. After a few trips water seems a pretty good drink too, and can be had without waiting in line.

Soon, for our own sakes, we'd better settle down and take shortages more in our stride. If you haven't got this or that—well, you just haven't, and what of it? There are still lots of good food and drink to be had with no trouble, and here we are in Lent and what about eggs?

Chinese Eggs

4 eggs
3 tablespoons of fat
½ onion minced
½ cup of chopped celery
1 green pepper chopped
½ cup of mushrooms chopped and sautéed
Salt
Pepper

Brown the onion in the fat. Mix the celery, pepper and mushrooms with the eggs and add to the onion. Cook slowly, stirring lightly, but not steadily the way you would with scrambled eggs. The mixture should cook into a flat cake which can be cut in pieces.

Baked Eggs

You can add all sorts of things to baked eggs. One of the most usual and best is cheese. Butter individual baking dishes and sprinkle with grated cheese. Break the eggs into the dishes, season well with salt and pepper and a little paprika and cover with a thick layer of grated cheese. Brown in the oven until the white has set but the yolk is still runny.

You can make a more substantial dish by putting a layer of minced ham or other meat, or spinach in the bottom of the baking dishes and then adding the egg and more cheese.

Roman Eggs

6 hard boiled eggs
½ cup of diced cooked celery
3 tablespoons of flour
3 tablespoons of butter
1 onion minced
1 can of tomatoes
1 teaspoon of salt
¾ cup of grated cheese
Pepper

Melt the butter and fry the onion, then stir in the flour and blend well. Add the tomatoes and cook till it begins to thicken. Then add the celery which has already been boiled till tender, and add the seasonings. Stir in the cheese only cooking till it has melted. Peel the hard boiled eggs and cut them lengthwise and put alternate layers of egg and tomato mixture in a baking dish. Sprinkle with a little of the cheese and bake for about twenty minutes.

Stuffed Eggs

We all know this good addition to the hot weather salad, but unfortunately the weather isn't right for much cold food yet so here is a way of serving stuffed eggs hot.

6 eggs
1 teaspoon of dry mustard
1 tablespoon of vinegar
Sardines (anchovies are better if you have a tin still on your shelves)
2 tablespoons of butter
2 tablespoons of flour
1 cup of milk
Grated cheese
Salt and pepper
Worcester sauce

Hardboil the eggs and then peel and halve them and scrape out the yolks. Mix the mustard, Worcester sauce, salt, pepper, vinegar and sardines into a paste and re-stuff the whites. Arrange the eggs in the bottom of a shallow baking dish. Make a sauce with the butter, flour and milk and pour on the eggs. Sprinkle the top with grated cheese and bake in the oven for about fifteen to twenty minutes.

To Make Plain Foods Taste Like Banquet Fare

Nowadays, meal planning isn't what it used to be. Stores that once were able to serve you with almost any food you could name, now have to limit you to smaller quantities of even rather commonplace provisions. And this means that the foods you buy must go farther, with fewer varieties from which to choose.

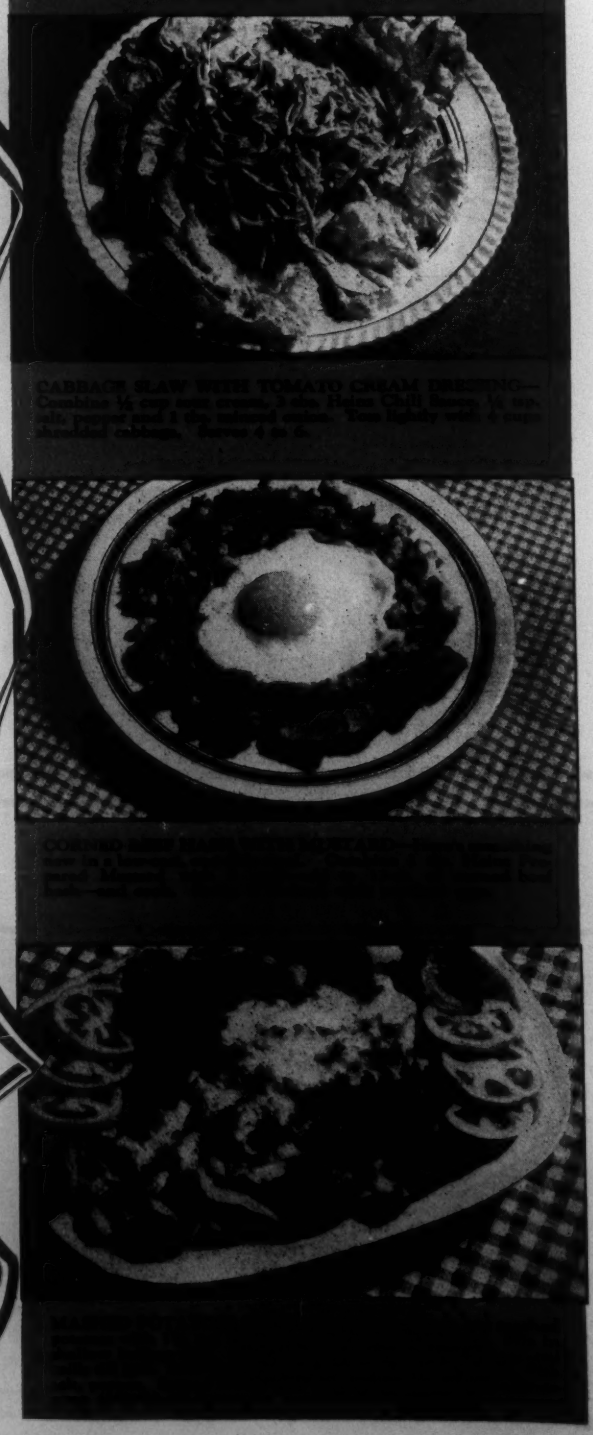
Time enters into the problem too. Most of you busy homemakers are dedicating part of each day to patriotic service in one form or another, and that means less time to plan and prepare family meals.

But, madam, things are not too bad, after all! You can still get most of the basic foods—fruits, vegetables, fish, eggs—and meats, too, if you're not too "choosey" about cuts. And the plainest of foods can still be transformed into dishes fit for a king with the magic, thrifty touch of Heinz "aids-to-appetites".

For example, salads—one of today's nutritional commandments—gain amazingly in zest and flavour when you use Heinz aged-in-the-wood Vinegars—either alone or in the dressing.

Omelettes, ragouts, hash, and left-over dishes taste twice as good and look twice as tempting if you serve them with Heinz Tomato Ketchup, Heinz Chili Sauce or Heinz Tomato Chutney.

And don't forget that Heinz Worcestershire Sauce, Heinz "57" Beefsteak Sauce and Heinz Pickles are perfect accompaniments to fish and cold meat dishes. They give that added touch which means so much.



H. J. HEINZ COMPANY OF CANADA LTD

THIS WEEK IN RADIO

We Liked John Coulter

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

A LOT of people in Canada will be sorry that the eminent Irish-Canadian playwright, John Coulter, of Toronto, is no longer on the air. The CBC has told him that there are others in Canada who should be heard on that particular hour Tuesdays, and it's their policy to spread the broadcasting over as many provinces as possible. This is very reasonable. John Coulter has had a good share of programs. But it does seem a pity that just when a broadcaster builds up an audience, and we grow to like the literary quality of his material, and begin to understand that Irish accent, he is taken off the air to make room for another. There isn't much sense in that. Of course the answer lies with the Canadian people. If they liked Coulter's work on the air, and are insistent enough about it, they can put him back on the air in short time. Dr. Thomson and all the other CBC officials are paid by the citizens to arrange programs best suited to the people of Canada, and they will be very ready to respond to the people's wishes.

ONE of the brighter radio shows these nights is heard on Tuesdays. It's called the "Air Force Quiz show". It started several weeks ago with a very small audience, something like three per cent of the operating radio sets tuning in to it. A few weeks went by, and the audience went up to eight per cent. Now it's soaring rapidly to 16 or 18 per cent . . . and for a Canadian show, that's considered quite an audience. Maurice Rapkin, who has been with station CKCL, in Toronto, since radio was very young, is the "Quiz Professor," and Neil LeRoy, who is well known in Winnipeg, is the announcer. Rapkin has one of the nicest radio manners in Canada. He is never condescending. He is humorous without being cutting. He has a spontaneity that is refreshing. The show is interesting, and the proof that it is effective is that recruiting for the Women's Division of the R.C.A.F. has almost doubled since the show went on the air.

BRAND new shows: Elsie Park Gowan, of Edmonton, has written five new plays entitled "Lands of the Free", which are being heard on the series "NBC Inter-American University of the Air," Sundays at 4.30 EDT . . . Leo Cox, the Montreal poet and author, has written a new commando serial, "Crusaders in Brittany", currently heard over the CBC on Tuesday and Thursdays, at 7 p.m. EDT . . . "Invitation to Music", featuring a series of outstanding soloists and choruses, is a new weekly Tuesday evening feature over CBS, at 11.30 p.m. EDT . . . Elizabeth Long, director of women's interests, CBC, has arranged a series of broadcasts on "Community Services", heard Tuesdays at 4.18 p.m. EDT. Alice Hemming, CBC's woman commentator in Vancouver, will interview Marjorie Bradford, social worker, next Tuesday . . . Garry Moore, who is quite as funny as Bob Hope and Jack Benny, is star in a new variety show heard Thursday nights . . . Victor Borge, radio's humorous Dane, has started a new program of his own, heard Mondays.

ABOUT newcasters: Joseph C. Harsch, best known as correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*, has started a new series, heard Mondays, 6.55 p.m. EDT . . . Cecil Brown, who wrote "Suez to Singapore" and was on the scene when the Japs sank the Repulse and the Prince of Wales, sold $389,000 worth of U.S. Defence Bonds on a recent visit to Syracuse . . . Leland Stowe, who was recently heard in Toronto when he said that the war with Germany will last 18 more months, and it will take another 18 months to finish Japan, was guest star on Upton Close's program recently . . . Louis P. Lochner, former head of the Berlin Bureau of the Associated Press, and Robert St. John, who is heard from Washington every night, substituted for H. V. Kaltenborn recently . . . head news man of the CBC news service is Dan McArthur, son of the late Peter McArthur . . . Martin Agronsky, whose faint voice we used to hear from Ankara and later from Melbourne, Australia, has joined the Blue network staff as news commentator . . . Charles Collingwood, news correspondent in North Africa of the CBS, was recently given the George Foster Peabody award for outstanding news reporting in 1942.

LISTEN for these: Clifton Fadiman, of Information Please, has written and will act as narrator in this Sunday's "America to England" exchange program, and it's called "Times Square", 12 noon EDT . . . The Cleveland Orchestra will honor the late Serge Rachmaninoff Saturday at 5 p.m. EDT, by playing his Second Symphony, with Rudolph Ringwall conducting . . . The Aldrich family will celebrate their fifth anniversary next week; their program is heard Thursdays . . . Arturo Toscani and the NBC Symphony Orchestra will present an all-Tschaikowsky concert featuring Vladimir Horowitz as piano soloist, at Carnegie Hall, on Easter Sunday, April 25 . . .

FOUR programs we shouldn't have missed; but did: Alfred Lunt, stage star, portraying the part of the Canadian Dr. Norman Bethune in "Lifetide" on Cavalcade of America . . . Lawren Harris, Canadian artist, broadcasting from Vancouver, on "Art and Life" . . . Canadian actress Judith Evelyn, in a return performance on "Inner Sanctum" . . . Miriam Hopkins on Milton Berle's Wednesday night program . . .

NOW that we've heard two and a half of the "Of Things to Come" series (Sunday), we're ready to express the opinion that Robert B. Inch and Morley Callaghan have done an excellent job on a most intricate subject. So far, we have heard nothing but favorable comments on the fairness with which the broadcasts have been arranged. Some of Canada's best brains have been given an opportunity to go to work on these programs. Callaghan has been an able interpreter of all sides of the question. He has been the guiding star of the series. The CBC is to be congratulated for courage and vision in giving the people broadcasts like "Of Things to Come."

MEMO to Dr. J. S. Thomson, general manager CBC: Some people think it is about time you instructed somebody on your staff to conduct a survey to find out if there are too many propaganda programs on the Canadian air today? It seems to this writer and a number of other listeners that the air is cluttered up with propaganda that has exceeded the saturation point of a listener's endurance, and has now ceased to have any effect whatever.

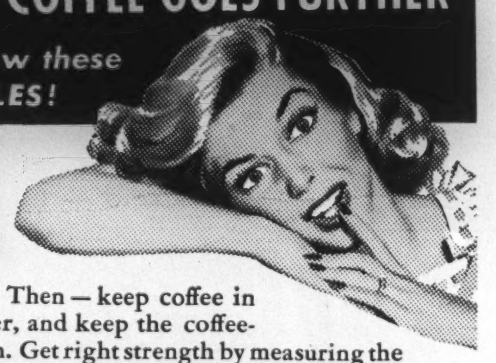
DEAN of modern American music, Paul Whiteman has been named director of music for the Blue network. Paul will spend the next three months on the west coast where he will conduct five concerts with the Los Angeles Symphony and will complete his current engagement on the Burns and Allen show over CBS. Whiteman, after he returns to New York, will be in charge of all musical programs presented by the Blue network, acting in a supervisory capacity, planning musical programs and co-operating in the production of new programs.

PEOPLE in radio: Harry Sedgwick, chief of the New York office of the Wartime Information Bureau, says he doesn't think many people would listen to Canadian radio if it weren't for the fact that so many United States programs are pumped into Canada over Canadian stations . . . Merrill Denison writes from New York that he'll be able to spend at least five months of the year in Canada if the movies look favorably on his new book . . . Jan Struthers has one of the loveliest laughs on the radio . . . T. L. Anderson, of Cockfield Brown and Co. is chairman of the Radio Committee of the Advertising Agency Group handling radio programs for various Canadian government departments.

Ruth Gordon, Gertrude Musgrove, Judith Anderson and Katharine Cornell in a scene from Chekhov's play "The Three Sisters" which will be presented at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, three days, Apr. 22 to 24.

NOW!—MY COFFEE GOES FURTHER

— when I follow these EASY RULES!



RULE 1! Buy Chase & Sanborn Coffee! Super-rich with more flavor ounce for ounce! Then — keep coffee in air-tight container, and keep the coffee-pot scoured clean. Get right strength by measuring the coffee and water accurately—don't make more coffee than you'll use—and serve it as soon as possible.

And remember — quality coffee goes further. Get Chase & Sanborn Coffee.

CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE

RATION NEWS

Last Call for Canning Sugar

You have less than a week—until April 15 to be exact — to send in your Application for Canning Sugar to your Local Ration Board. Fill out your own Application Form in your Ration Book. State the number of persons for whom you are applying. Then attach the Application Forms of others you will be feeding in your household, after you have filled in their serial numbers. Pin them to your application and mail immediately to your Local Ration Board.

Ration Book No. 1

Before discarding your Ration Book No. 1, tear off the cover on which is *printed* the prefix and number which, for ration purposes, will be yours for the duration. Put it away in a safe place for future reference.

Boarding Houses

If a boarding house keeper uses, for canning sugar, application from the Ration Book of guests, and if these guests later move to some other place, it will be up to the guest and the boarding house keeper to settle the matter between themselves. Neither the local Ration Board nor the Ration Administration can handle details of this kind.

Butter Coupons

Butter coupons Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are now good. Coupon No. 5 becomes good April 10. All of these coupons expire April 30. Butter coupon No. 6 is valid April 17; No. 7 on April 24; No. 8 on May 1; No. 9, May 8. All these coupons expire May 31.

Home Canning Programme Objective

The objective of the Home Canning Campaign is to have women do up the *Greatest Amount of Fruit* with the *Least Amount of Sugar*. This automatically puts the emphasis on Home Canning rather than on Jam or Jelly. Canning Sugar must *not* be used for canning Dried Fruits, Pickles, Vegetables, Marrow, Pumpkins, Tomatoes or making Homemade Wines. If sugar is used for any of the above it must be taken from your regular weekly ration.

Summer Tourists

Tourists staying in Canada for longer than eight weeks who require sugar for canning, must make application to a Local Ration Board. If the application is granted, it will be on the same basis as the Canadian citizen's allowance.

This column will appear in this newspaper every week to keep you up-to-date on Ration News. Clip and keep for reference.

RATION ADMINISTRATION

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

4DR

GROW BLUEBERRIES

enormous cultivated Blueberries, large as Grapes, sweet and delicious — Unsurpassed for commercial or home planting. Write today for Special Blueberry Bulletin and Catalog in full color — FREE

TOBE'S TREERY, NIAGARA ON THE LAKE, ONT

ELFIN STYLE 2920

A beauty-building bras — its only duty is to keep you lovely, fit, free and tireless whether at war work, in uniform or at play.

GOTHIC Cordtex PATENTED GM-43-4

TYPED TO SIZE

this

Cream Deodorant Stops Perspiration

SAFELY Doesn't irritate skin or harm clothing.

QUICKLY Acts in 30 seconds. Just put it on, wipe off excess, and dress.

EFFECTIVELY Stops perspiration and odour by effective pore inactivation.

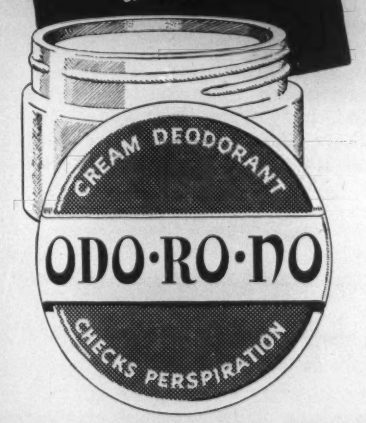
LASTINGLY Keeps underarms *sweet* and *dry* up to 3 days.

PLEASANTLY Pleasant as your favourite face cream—flower fragrant—white and stainless.

and

this big jar contains 21 more applications* for 39¢ than other leading deodorants

*50% larger jar—entire contents usable (doesn't dry up)



NEW ODORONO CREAM CONTAINS AN EFFECTIVE ASTRINGENT NOT FOUND IN ANY OTHER DEODORANT

Something TO LOOK FORWARD TO—

● Please be patient. Crisp, crunchy Vita-Weat Crispbread and those toothsome Peek Frean Biscuits will be rushed to Canada as soon as our war jobs are done.

Peek Frean

BISCUITS *from* LONDON, ENGLAND

Oriental Cream GOURAUD

protects the skin from sun and wind on the golf course. That dried up feeling disappears. A complete, beautifying cream for day and evening events. 5

White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

THE OTHER PAGE

One New Order Please---With Trimmings

BY JAMIESON BONE

VULGARIS: Yes Sir, things must be different. We shall not put up with conditions in future like they have been in the past.

Plato: Were they then really bad, Vulgaris?

V.: They sure were, Plato.

P.: Why did you not change them if they were bad? Do you not have democracy, where every man and every woman can vote?

V.: Well, at municipal elections only 20% of the electorate will come out and vote. The intelligentsia stay away from the polls and will have nothing to do with politics which they claim are unclean. They refuse to go into the laundry business. Not only do they refuse to wash dirty linen in public, they will not even wash it in private.

P.: And so, Vulgaris, conditions remain unwashed?

V.: Yes, Plato, that is virtually it, in a nutshell.

P.: Then why cry out for a new order with all sorts of frills when you make no attempt at house cleaning? Do you expect the new order to fall from Heaven like Manna?

V.: Yes Plato, that is also it. We do not know exactly that we want, but we want a complete change. We want the old order changed *by somebody else.* We do not want the bother of changing it ourselves. Can you not think of something nice and fresh whereby without effort, or without much effort, we would all be happy and wealthy?

P.: I think, Vulgaris, that you and your friends bray like asses. If you will not bestir yourselves you shall not only remain as you are, but conditions will become worse. Did you not tell me that, generally speaking, it was the unenlightened who vote and govern your country? They vote for things, albeit in some cases desirable things like education, for which they themselves do not pay. Do they not also put governments back into power which have promised to pay a rental for money and have later on refused to do so? Is this honest, Vulgaris?

V.: No, it was formerly considered dishonest, but not now. You see part of the new order which we earnestly desire includes dishonesty. We want the mortgages thrown off our property. We want to default on many of our bonds and debentures. After all, if the great City of ——— and the golden Province of Alberta and many others default, why should not all of us get out from under our obligations. Of course I want to make an exception of the fellow who owes me $10, and I want an exception made of my life insurance policy on which I have paid a good deal. But we common people do not want to owe money on bonds, mortgages and things like this, and be compelled to pay interest.

P.: Naturally, Vulgaris, but why borrow if you do not want to pay? This seems to me very foolish.

V.: My dear Plato, you are old fashioned and completely out of date. Do you not understand that those from whom we have borrowed are the hated Capitalists? We love them when borrowing but this turns to hate in the repaying. Many of them are widows and orphans with little or no voting power, and as Nietzche has very well said, "Push the weak aside and make room for the supermen."

P.: I am afraid, Vulgaris, you are only making room for the supermonkeys, but have it your own way. You have the vote. Do not, however, use your vote as a sword to take what you desire. If you have 5000 who vote to steal and kill and only 1000 vote against this, do you then intend that the majority vote shall have its way? If you do, then do not fool yourself that this is democracy. You are well on your way back to Feudalism, for the sword alone will intimidate the dishonest voter. It was so in my day anyway, and we tried both those plans and many others besides. "As a man thinketh so is he," and if he thinketh not, then he is not a man but a monkey. I understand for instance that you frown on immigration lest they take away jobs from your people. If this be so, then why not ship out, say, five million people to some other country. Then you shall have two or three jobs for everybody. Is it not so?

V.: Indeed, Plato, you have verily made a monkey of me. I shall forthwith write the press about this discussion, and if my remarks be published, I can only hope that those of the dirty linen may read and profit thereby.

Priorities for 1943

BY JOHN LASKIER

IN OUR lush western civilization, each new rationing edict leaves us aghast, but manfully and with full consciousness of our heroic part in the war effort we do our duty. We have cut down on our tea and coffee to a point where the amount we consume does us practically no harm. Our womenfolk have borne with true heroism the shame and horror of rayon stockings in lieu of silk. We have stinted ourselves to buy Victory Bonds, graciously accepting a higher rate of interest than we could get in the banks. We leave our pleasure cars in the garage and go to work on foot or by streetcar glowing with patriotic zeal, and happy in the knowledge that we will have enough gasoline left for a nice drive on Sunday.

But still there are loopholes in our way of living that the busy gentlemen in Ottawa have overlooked. What we need is more and better rationing. Here are a few of the things that we could quite easily do without:—

The cigars that men smoke in lunchrooms while you are trying to enjoy a ham on rye; the cigarettes that people leave to smoulder on ash trays; the microscopic dab of cold slaw that enables the restaurant owner to circumvent the price ceiling and charge twenty cents for a ten-cent sandwich. Then of course there is the film wasted in making the "B" pictures that you have to sit through in order to see the other half of the feature that was playing when you went in.

Things that could be very easily put to another use are:— The chair space used by people who sit back and take things easy whenever the Allied troops push the Germans back a few miles; the memo pads used up by tycoons trying to figure out ways to beat government restrictions; the notepaper wasted by armchair admirals in writing to express their views on how the war should be run; not forgetting the shoe-leather destroyed by the altruistic patriots who run from one store to another trying to buy in a stock of some commodity that they think is about to be rationed.

How much happier we would all be if Ottawa should set priorities on:—the brainpower expended by politicians in trying to tailor the war effort to fit their own personal aggrandizement; the ink wasted by editors in trying to prove that their own little pet politician is a statesman without stain and beyond reproach; the technical skill wasted by headline writers in blowing up a minor military success into a major victory.

Also ripe for the restricted list are:—the hair-do's for decaying debutantes who make the war effort a stepping stone for their social betterment; the hay fed to saddle horses used by people who like to take their exercise sitting down; the undying hatred felt by one war charity for another that happens to be cutting into its field; and of course, the gloom spread over the city by the chronic Monday-morning pessimists.

Other minor wastages are these:—the time expended in asking foolish questions such as, "What time is it?" when the City Hall clock is in plain view, standing on the ground floor of a busy office building and holding up the works while enquiring "Is this elevator going up?" or asking a taxi driver if he knows the way to the depot.

Then of course there should be some governmental check on propaganda that is obviously and nauseatingly propaganda; on uniforms for those soldiers who think that military dress is official permission for them to make a pass at every girl they see; and on commissions for officers who think that one pip makes them the Lord's anointed.

Last, but not least, some restriction is indicated for writers who use magazine space to publicize their own pet peeves in articles like this...

at EATON'S

ANNUAL SHOW OF SNOWY "SILVERS"

It's *the* Spring and Summer fur—silver fox scarf to frost a tailored suit . . . silver fox coat or cape to crown afternoon or dinner costume. And a proud native product: Canadian fox ranches are world famous. **EATON'S** annual Exhibition of fox skins is a fine sight. Notice the scarves of magnificent white-throated foxes . . . the lustrous, full-furred pelts. Scarves, $39.50 to $125.00 per skin . . . Capes, 1-skin, $69.00; 3-skin, $195.00 to $350.00 . . . Jackets, 2-skin, $150.00; 4-skin, $375.00 . . . Collars, $55.00 and $65.00.

FUR SALON—MAIN STORE, FOURTH FLOOR.

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

Silk, Wool, Cotton Face Keenest Competition

BY CLAUDE L. FISHER

The silk worm is losing his job. Rayon and nylon, even before the war, were fast replacing silk for civilian uses and are now meeting the most stringent wartime requirements.

Synthetic fibres equal to cotton and wool in appearance, wearing qualities and warmth, are now standard for manufacturers. It is predicted by some that by 1950 practically all clothing will be made from man-made fibres.

All synthetic fibres can be produced with a uniformity that does not obtain in natural ones. Moreover, they are all readily adaptable to trade requirements so that neither huge surpluses nor acute shortages need disturb the market unduly.

AN INDUSTRIALIST may chop down a spruce tree on a Monday morning and by Saturday night furnish his wife with a complete outfit, dress, hose and foundation garments or his daughter with her entire trousseau, the fabrics being of any desired colors, texture or weight. They would be indistinguishable from silk, wool or linen as the case may be and would all be derived from the same source,—a spruce tree. This is "rayon", a name now used for nearly a score of years, but only officially christened such in 1937 by the United States Federal Trade Commission for taxation, trade and duty purposes. According to this official definition it is a term applied to all fabrics made of cellulose, the chief constituent of wood and plant life. Rayon is a *vegetable* fibre.

A second industrialist could take some sacks of coal, mix the coal with air and water under certain conditions and furnish his wife and daughter with outfits quite as complete and delectable as in the former case. For good measure he could also furnish the dyes for the fabrics, perfumery for the kerchiefs and flavoring for the ice cream, all from the same source. The raw material in this case, coal, is mineral, not vegetable. The fibres are called "nylon", a name not known in any language until 1939. It is a coined word, as is rayon. Nylon is a *mineral* fibre.

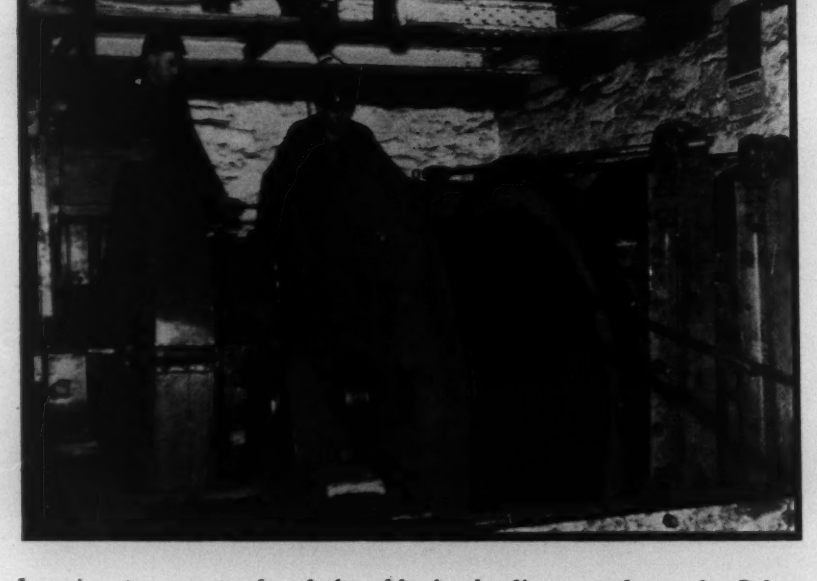
A third industrialist could supply his family with a beautiful variety of fleecy or woolly textiles to protect them from the autumn winds and the winter cold. The source in this case would be neither vegetable nor mineral. He could use skimmed milk of which about three per cent is a protein substance called "casein" and from this milky material he could produce fabrics equal to and practically indistinguishable from natural wool and equally desirable for appearance or warmth.

All three industrialists could, from the same respective sources, produce fabrics for their own suits, shirts, hats and socks, all equally satisfactory. It is predicted by some careful analysts, bankers and industrialists that by 1950 practically all clothing will be produced from man-made fibres. This synthetic fibre industry is entering upon one of the greatest booms ever known to mankind. This is the world that science has made possible for us. So rapid have been the achievements that a daily perusal of scientific developments is almost necessary to keep up with new discoveries and uses.

This shift from natural fibres to synthetics will entail a shift in primary production that almost staggers the imagination. Modern machinery with comparatively few attendants will replace the hand labor and toil of countless millions yet out of it will emerge a much better world though there will be, no doubt, much individual hardships in the change, the tide of which is too strong to be stopped or turned aside.

Man-made fibres lend themselves to mass production. The silk worm feeds solely upon the fresh mulberry leaf but rayon is made from the whole spruce tree. The silk worm eats its fill for a period of forty-two

Settlement of recent strikes in U.S. coal-fields was on the basis of "work or fight". In Great Britain, so essential is the continued and increased production of coal to the war effort that young men without any coal mining experience whatsoever are permitted to choose between working in the mines or fighting. As a result, several hundred young men have so far volunteered for work in Britain's mines in preference to joining the Forces. They're all under 25 and when registering for National Service chose coal-mining, an option recently introduced. It has been stated by the Ministry of Labor that 15,000 such workers are needed. To train them several collieries have schools where students must spend four months underground before they rate coal miner status. These pictures show students at the Chislet Colliery near Canterbury. Above: mine manager shows some student miners how a cutting machine eats into a coal seam.



Learning to operate the shaft cable for hauling out the coal. Below, a student tries his hand at controlling tubs entering pit for filling.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Anti-Inflation Opportunity

BY P. M. RICHARDS

WE'VE been hearing a good deal lately about the increasing strain on the price ceiling, and the cracks in it are plain enough. What to do about it has been the problem. Mr. Gordon and his associates have done some patching here and there, but the pressure grows and there seems to be at least a possibility that the whole thing may come down on our heads. And that would be more unpleasant than it sounds.

Now we seem to have something. The fact, as stated here last week, that the pattern of our war production is changing in line with new requirements, resulting in lay-offs of workers and idleness of plant capacity, is giving us a much-needed opportunity to do something practical about inflation. And that is to use this surplus productive capacity to produce more goods for civilian use.

That is, of course, after doing whatever may be necessary to put our productive equipment in good condition. The wartime demands on the transportation services and on industry generally are great, and there's wear and tear that haven't been taken care of. This is the first spare-time job. It's important not only for the war effort but for the peace effort to follow. When peace comes with its sudden switch-over from war to peace production, our industry and its complementary services must be in the best possible condition or we shall suffer.

Produce More Civilian Goods

Beyond this, there's the huge field of civilian needs. This is important too, by no means merely from the angle of making the people comfortable. If we have the capacity and materials to produce a sizable portion of the goods needed, we can make use of the almost limitless demand for them to create a check to inflation that would be much more effective than any plaster-patching by Mr. Gordon can be. That's because this new supply of consumer goods would, if large enough, sop up the excess public purchasing power that is endangering the price structure. And that is precisely what we need to do to make ourselves safe from inflation.

In wartime we can't hope to stop heavy government spending that enlarges the people's purchasing power, but it doesn't follow that inflation is inevitable. There are three ways of preventing it: the excess public purchasing power can be consumed by taxes and compulsory saving and government borrowings (Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates), it can be balanced by an increased production of consumer goods to absorb the excess buying power, or a combination of the two can be used against it. Obviously, and especially in wartime, the combination is the most effective. A point about inflation to remember is that it doesn't result directly from a large increase in the supply of money, no matter with what lack of restraint that increased money has been provided; it results from the unbalancing of the supply of money (purchasing power) and the supply of consumable goods. If you increase the supply of goods for which there is public demand as much as you increase the supply of purchasing power there will be no inflationary rise in prices, no matter whether that additional purchasing power was created by "orthodox" means or not.

One-Way Street to Inflation

Up to now we have been travelling a one-way street with inflation at its end. We could apply such brakes as we had (taxes, borrowings, saving) but we continued to move toward a seemingly inevitable end, because of the tremendous disparity between money supply and goods supply which seemed inescapable in war. Now, because our production of some war goods such as guns and shells has run far ahead of the needs, and because new American factories can make some of the new types of weapons, planes and vehicles more expeditiously than we can, it seems that we are going to have some productive capacity to spare. Some of the men thus freed can well, no doubt, be sent to the fighting forces and the farms. But it is to be hoped that some of them—as many as possible, and the spare factory capacity—will be applied to producing the civilian goods for which there is so much civilian purchasing power available. For this is our chance—maybe the only real one we have—to lick the inflation menace.

If we have the productive capacity, we might also use some of it for a purpose referred to here a fortnight ago, the development of export goods for the markets we are going to need more than we ever needed them before if, after the war, we are going to keep our enormously enlarged manufacturing capacity employed. With so much new capacity in so many countries, there is going to be a scramble for markets and we might as well be prepared. We need this much larger foreign trade not only to provide work for our new industrial plant but to give employment to our ex-fighting men and munition workers and sustain the coming "social security".

days, digesting the leaf to a honey-like liquid which it stores in its body. The spruce tree for rayon is cut into suitable lengths, then chopped into chips and "digested" by heat and chemicals in huge kettles in a matter of a few hours. The silk worm then takes eight days to spin about half a mile of silk fibre by ejecting the honey-like liquid through two small openings in its head. Rayon filaments are ejected through a series of nozzles each containing as many as fifty small openings.

Finer Than Spider's Web

Moreover, rayon filaments can be made finer than a spider's web so that a pound would reach from Toronto to Winnipeg, a distance of over 1,000 miles, or they may be as coarse as horse hair or even coarser. Rayon may also be made into heavy oblong straws that look like straw, that act like straw and can be made into "straw" hats which will survive a thunder shower better than real straw. There are over one hundred types of rayon filaments and the list is constantly growing for any type of filament or fibre can be made according to man's desire or imagination.

Rayon is one of the "big boys" of industry today. It is stronger than silk and can be made with a lustre or gloss or without any lustre whatever. It can be spun or woven as filament thread or as staple fibre. In the latter case, it is cut into lengths about as long as woollen fibres, then spun, which produces a fuzzy thread which, when woven, produces a nap that becomes a competitor of wool.

Moths will not touch any garment made of rayon because they cannot eat it. Rugs and carpets can be made from rayon with a pile or nap and they too are immune from moths.

Already over 25% of the United States production of rayon has been allocated for war purposes. All of this production will be devoted to high-tenacity yarns, the amount demanded already being more than six times that produced last year. Rayon is being given priority ratings for such wartime production as uniform cloths, sleeping bag linings, tarpaulins, cargo parachutes, flare cloths, fragmentation bomb parachutes, navy kerchiefs, hat bands and tire cords for military equipment.

Its supremacy over cotton for tire cords derives from the fact that it does not heat so readily as cotton. A tire under speed in summer reaches a temperature of over 270°F., or considerably above the heat of boiling water, but whereas cotton loses about 40% of its strength at such a temperature, rayon goes blithely along with a loss of but 5% of its strength.

Uniformity

A rayon thread is uniform from the first inch to the last inch and this is true of all artificial fibres. On the other hand, natural fibres vary greatly thus causing much manufacturing loss, no matter how perfect the machinery. Silk threads vary, depending upon the individual worms and even the same worm produces different strengths of fibre in its half mile of filament depending upon its state of health and feed from day to day. Thus a hosiery manufacturer making stockings of pure silk may have many rejects or "seconds" for reasons beyond his control.

Similarly, cotton varies according to soil, climate and the type of cultivation that it has received. Wool from different flocks varies greatly and even the wool from each sheep varies according to the part of the body upon which it grows. There is an analogous instance in pork, back bacon being different from side bacon and both vastly superior to belly bacon. Synthetic fibres know no such variation, being consistently uniform.

What has been said of rayon, a vegetable fibre, applies in a large measure to nylon, the mineral fibre made from coal, though nylon is superior in some fields. Nylon is a duPont invention that first became known to the public as recently as 1938 when this coined word was given to their new product first then put on the market. Nylon is something absolutely new in the world of matter and in no way resembles the raw material from which it is derived. It is made by combining smaller molecules into a larger molecule quite unlike the original ones. This aggregation of smaller molecules into a large molecule is called "polymerization", one of the greatest of recent discoveries in science. Nylon is a "polymer"; so is synthetic rubber.

But nylon is not the only type of mineral fibre. The Union Carbide & Carbon Company and Viscose Company (the latter a rayon manufacturer) have also produced a synthetic fibre similar to nylon which they call "vinyon". Its chief raw material is natural gas, not coal, and can be made for about half the price of nylon. Both of those fibres, nylon and vinyon, are stronger than silk and have great elasticity, but they both have a weakness which will no doubt be overcome by research, that is a tendency to melt if exposed to heat over 150°F. It will be recalled that rayon reaches a temperature of 270°F as a cord fabric in tires with a loss of but 5% in strength.

But vinyon has a peculiar merit of its own in that it is practically a non-absorbent fibre. Fish-nets made of it have proven practically as good as new after six months' service, whereas tarred rope nets had to be thrown away after being in service for the same length of time.

Then we have the mineral fibre, fiberglass. It is too brittle for clothing or textiles where there is much bending or creasing, but it too has its advantages. It is not attacked by vermin or fungus, it is acid proof, heat proof and fire proof, does not shrink or sag. It is admirable for fire proof curtains and draperies, especially in theatres and other public places and it has proven ideal as a tape and thread to insulate wires conducting electricity.

Wool from Milk

Natural wool is a protein product and, as already stated, synthetic "woolly" fibres can be made from skimmed milk which is also a protein product. There is enough skimmed milk in the United States every year, after the butter fat has been removed, to produce twice the amount of synthetic "woolly" fibre that is now made from natural sheep's wool. "Woollen" fibres can also be made from the soy bean which is also a protein. A sheep needs about two acres of land a year upon which to feed, and produces about seven and a half pounds of wool a year, yet on two acres of land enough soy beans can be grown to produce *one hundred and sixty* pounds of synthetic woolly fibre as against seven and a half pounds produced from the two acres occupied by a sheep. Henry Ford is one of the great enthusiasts for soy beans for soy bean wool.

This by no means exhausts the sources of synthetic "woolly" fibres. The Corn Products Corporation is making "woollen' fibres from the protein of corn and in England, the Imperial Chemical Industries Company is doing the same from peanuts.

The list of artificial fibres and their uses could be extended almost indefinitely. Dr. Charles M. A. Stine, Vice-President of duPont and head of their research department, says that already this war has opened up such fields that "the inconceivables of only two years ago are today's realities. Chemists are discovering new continents of matter so that the world of 1940 is already an antiquity. . . . . Decades of scientific developments have been telescoped into years, even months"

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Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

PROSPECTING and gold mining is coming to be regarded as one direction in which Canadians may turn to good advantage when the war comes to an end. Just now, because of war, the producing gold mines are working at a rate which ranges all the way from forty to eighty per cent of the capacity of their existing mining and milling plants.

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If mining and milling machinery already installed at the gold mines of Canada could be fully manned and equipped with necessary material and supplies, the output of gold could be increased by at least forty per cent above the current rate. In that one fact lies the answer to the question of what may be expected to take place at the close of the war.

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There is not only a lot of machinery lying idle because of the labor and material shortages, but there are other instances where construction of added facilities are lying in advanced stages of completion, further construction having been stopped in response to the demands of war.

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In gearing the gold mines again for full production, working forces in greater-than-normal numbers will be required. There is scarcely a gold mine where development has not been neglected, more particularly during the past year or two. This indicates that immediately after the war, record crews will be required in the underground of many of the mines as a means of building up development work to a point where ore may be secured in the volume to once more feed the giant maw of the waiting mill machinery.

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What may prove to be a reasonably simple matter for the gold mines already under production will be in sharp contrast to the problems that are looming up for continuity of the gold mining industry of this country. The alarming factor at present is the dearth of prospecting in Canada. The search for gold in the dominion is at a lower ebb than ever before in the current century. New deposits are not being found, and nothing is being done to develop new undertakings to make up for the exhaustion taking place at the mines already developed.

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Prospecting is a profession, the prospector a graduate of one of the hardest schools on earth,—hardship, grim endurance and long experience. The rewards of prospecting cannot be raised or lowered in similar degree as in a factory.

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For many years the Canadian prospector has been hampered, fettered, intimidated and all but destroyed because of the red tape and security regulations devised by politicians who appear to be blissfully unaware of the direful consequences of their meddling acts.

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The chief danger which many now appear to fear is that these same politicians will soon come rushing forward with some panacea. However, that it not what the prospector wants. His chief desire is to be freed from that sort of thing, to be allowed to divorce himself from the meddling of the politicians. What the prospector wants throughout Canada is a reasonable amount of that former freedom which made it possible to raise Canada to a place of high importance among the mineral producing nations of the world.

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Prospectors believe the function of governments is important, providing for geological surveys to increasing extent, co-operating on questions of transportation, — and also imposing taxes in keeping with necessity. However, prospecting is a hard and difficult business and the participants are not responsive to lollipops or to the sucking bottle.

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The men who made Canada great in the field of mining were not the product of controls and regulations. Neither were they men who would favor subsidization of the prospector either individually or collectively. They are men who believe in an open road through which strong men may forge their way: Noah Timmins, M. J. O'Brien, Albert Wende, John H. Hammell, Thayer Lindsley, Joseph Errington, Robert Jowsey, Harry Oakes, F. G. MacLeod, Robert Gamble, J. P. Norrie, Walter Segsworth, J. D. Perrin, J. B. Tyrrell, T. H. Rea, Robt. Bryce, Douglas Wright, Robt. Brown, Alex Perron, F. M. Connell, Fraser Reid, H. C. McCloskey, W. M. Cochenour, M. F. Fairlie,—and a multitude of others, of whom the foregoing are a cross section.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

TOOKE BROS.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As a holder for some years of preferred shares of Tooke Bros. Ltd., I would be pleased to have your opinion of the prospect, if any, for a resumption of preferred dividends. Would you say that the company's financial position is improving? I notice that the bank loan has increased.

—D.S.K., Montreal, Que.

I would say that dividends on Tooke Bros. preferred, which have not been paid since 1931, are not in sight yet but that resumption of payment has been brought closer by the progress made last year. The report shows a definite improvement in balance sheet position, with the chief feature the redemption of $110,300 of 7% first mortgage bonds on April 1, 1942, with only a minor reduction of net working capital (some $28,500) from $450,588 to $422,079 during the year. Bank loan was increased from $349,150 to $475,000 but this was mainly accounted for by the rise in inventories from $396,620 to $500,311. The increase in inventory, H. H. Woodward, president, points out, was necessitated because under present conditions raw materials must be purchased and delivery accepted when they are available. Combined cash and bonds held were increased from $6,254 to $21,858.

Redemption of the bonds leaves no fixed debt ahead of the 9,850 shares of 7% preferred. Earnings last year equalled $5.45 per share on the preferred, in addition to $1.15 per share refundable portion of the excess profits tax, and the accumulated deficit was reduced to $121,155 from $186,146. A writing-down of assets could wipe out the deficit, of course, but cash position would have to be further improved through plowing back of surplus earnings before dividends could be resumed with reasonable assurance of permanence. Net profit plus depreciation provision (not a cash expenditure) was $81,861 last year but profit will be reduced this year with full application of the 100% excess profits tax.

UCHI, WRIGHT-HARGREAVES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What is your opinion with regard to Uchi bonds? I have held some since issuance, and wish to know what is likely to happen. Also what is your opinion of the future of Wright-Hargreaves?

—P.J.F., Toronto, Ont.

It is impossible to state as yet how the Uchi bond holders will make out. When operations were suspended the company had $361,825, in liquid assets over liabilities which has been turned over to the trustees for the bondholders. In addition there is the plant and equipment which cost the company over $700,000. The sale of this, however, will probably not bring enough to liquidate the $1,000,000 bond issue outstanding.

While there has been a downward trend in ore reserves at Wright-Hargreaves, the decline has not been rapid. At the end of last August ore reserves were 1,185,445 tons, valued at close to $23,000,000, sufficient for about four years' milling, but the mine will probably operate for a number of years beyond that. The implication of disappointing results at depth might be that the mine has bottomed, but deeper exploration may entirely change the picture. The possibility of a further cut in the dividend exists.

CHARLES GURD & CO.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Having benefitted from your information before, it occurs to me that you may be able to tell me something of the results experienced by Charles Gurd & Co. Ltd., the soft drink manufacturers, in its fiscal year just closed.

—P.V.C., Three Rivers, Que.

I have no figures as, of course, the report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1943, is not yet available, but I understand that Charles Gurd & Co., Ltd., had a considerable gain in volume of business and operating profit during the year and a worthwhile gain in net, despite higher taxes. This gain in sales was achieved in spite of restrictions on sugar, the company having pushed lines which required the least sugar. Another factor in making business has been the sale of powdered chocolate and other products for mixing in drinks. The balance sheet may be expected to show some improvement as a result of completion of the sale of assets of the former eastern subsidiary, Charles Gurd & Co. (Maritime) Ltd.

GOLDS, BASE METALS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some golds, and some base metals such as Normetal, Clifton Consolidated, Golden Manitou and Northern Tin. In golds I have Upper Canada, Leitch and San Antonio. I am holding my golds for dividends and my base metals for speculation. Right or wrong?

—G. E. J., North Bay, Ont.

I am quite in accord with your viewpoint on the mining shares you hold. The long term outlook for golds appears quite favorable but it is impossible to foretell what the position of the base metals may be in the postwar period.

The prospects for San Antonio are bright with future expansion suggested once the war is over. Ore reserves have been growing rapidly and are now approximately 921,000 tons. In 1942 the company increased its

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

PLAN AHEAD

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Sixty-second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the election of Directors to take the places of the retiring Directors and for the transaction of business generally, will be held on Wednesday, the fifth day of May next, at the principal office of the Company, at Montreal, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Ordinary Stock Transfer Books will be closed in Montreal, Toronto, New York and London at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of April. The Preference Stock Books will be closed in London at the same time.

All books will be re-opened on Thursday, the sixth day of May.

By order of the Board,
F. BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, March 8, 1943.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 225

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1943 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, 1st May next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st March 1943. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto, 12th March 1943

HOME OIL
COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share will be paid, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, by Home Oil Company Limited on or after the 15th day of June, 1943, to shareholders of record as of the 10th day of May, 1943.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 3rd day of April, 1943.

GEO. F. V. HUDSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited
DIVIDEND NUMBER 369

A regular dividend of 1% has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 22nd day of April, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 8th day of April, 1943.

DATED the 1st day of April, 1943.

P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Guard Your Gasoline Ration Book

KEEP IT ON YOUR PERSON • DO NOT LEAVE IT IN YOUR CAR

NOW that you have your 1943-1944 gasoline ration book, it is up to you to keep it at all times in a safe place. If it is lost, burned, or stolen, you will be deprived of coupons which will not be replaced. In this regard, the policy of the Oil Controller is as follows:

- If, through negligence, you lose your gasoline ration book before October 1, 1943, you may be allowed no more, and perhaps less, than half the coupons to which you would be entitled if you were making an original application.
- If, through negligence, you lose your ration book on or after October 1, 1943, you may be allowed no more, and perhaps less, than 25 per cent of the coupons to which you would be entitled if you were making an original application.

The new gasoline rationing system, effective on April 1, will be strictly enforced. Under its provisions, the motorist, as well as the service station attendant, is held responsible if any infractions occur. It is contrary to the orders of the Oil Controller:

1. To purchase gasoline with 1942-1943 coupons.
2. To purchase gasoline unless you have the correct category sticker affixed to your windshield.
3. To detach coupons from your own book. (The removal of the coupons is the duty of the attendant.)
4. To have in your possession a gasoline ration coupon not attached to, and forming a part of, a gasoline ration book.
5. To have in your possession a gasoline ration book other than the book issued in respect of a vehicle you own, or in respect of a vehicle driven by you with the full consent of the real owner.
6. To alter, deface, obliterate, or mutilate any gasoline ration book or coupon.

If you sell your motor vehicle, remember that before making delivery you must remove the windshield sticker or stickers. Remember also that after the sale is completed, you must mail to the nearest Regional Oil Control Office in your province the gasoline ration book or books issued for the vehicle.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY
Honourable C. D. HOWE, *Minister*

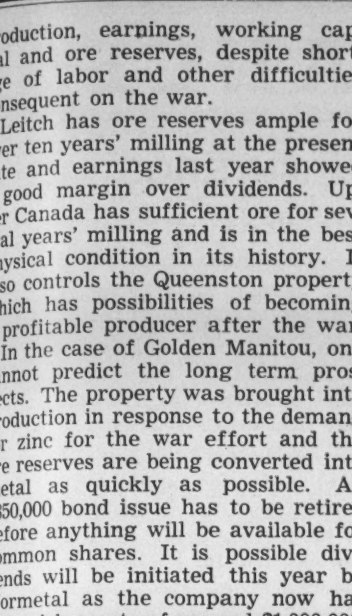
5190

CANADA IS SHORT OF GASOLINE • USE YOUR COUPONS SPARINGLY

production, earnings, working capital and ore reserves, despite shortage of labor and other difficulties consequent on the war.

Leitch has ore reserves ample for over ten years' milling at the present rate and earnings last year showed a good margin over dividends. Upper Canada has sufficient ore for several years' milling and is in the best physical condition in its history. It also controls the Queenston property which has possibilities of becoming a profitable producer after the war.

In the case of Golden Manitou, one cannot predict the long term prospects. The property was brought into production in response to the demand for zinc for the war effort and the ore reserves are being converted into metal as quickly as possible. An $850,000 bond issue has to be retired before anything will be available for common shares. It is possible dividends will be initiated this year by Normetal as the company now has net quick assets of around $1,000,000. Development of the new block of levels is giving favorable results. Clifton Consolidated has controlling interest in a nickel property and shipments are expected to commence within a couple of months to International Nickel. The ore is high grade and company officials state that there is no question of tonnage. Northern Tin Mines recently completed a deal with God's Lake Gold Mines, and each will have equal vendors interest in a new company to be formed. Exploration of a large group of claims is planned for this summer, but as yet little is known of their possibilities.



ROBERT L. BEATTIE

who has been appointed a Director of the Bank of Toronto. Mr. Beattie is Vice-President and General Manager of The International Nickel Company of Canada. Like many of our leaders in industry, finance and the professions, he is the son of a farmer and spent his boyhood days on the family homestead near Caledonia, Ont. On completion of his education he joined the International Nickel Company 31 years ago. Commencing in the Accounting Department, he became works auditor, and in 1940 was appointed assistant to the Vice-President. He served with the Royal Canadian Engineers overseas 1915-1918 in the last Great War, winning the Military Medal.

J. H. RIDDEL

President and Managing Director of British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company, Toronto. In the Annual Report of the Company, the total investment portfolio of $1,307,321.62 as compared to total assets of $1,370,111.87, is one of the important features.

"TACKS-ING" THEIR PATIENCE!

PICKLE CROW

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I own a couple of thousand shares of Pickle Crow and have been suffering a long time with it. Would you be good enough to advise me what to do with this stock at the present market?

—B.L., Toronto, Ont.

The trouble at Pickle Crow is not lack of ore but scarcity of labor and this is particularly pronounced due to the isolation of the mine. The recent closing down of Uchi has augmented the crew to some extent and should help to establish a more normal tonnage rate. There was a steady decline during the past year in production figures and while earnings for the year have not yet been made public the official intimation was that the rate of output was not sufficient to maintain dividends of 30 cents annually. A large expenditure was made in 1942 in sinking a new shaft to mine the north ore body. Both the mine and liquid position is excellent and the rich north zone should compensate for the lower grade developed in the main vein at depth. The long term outlook for the company appears favorable, but you will have to make your own decision in the light of the above facts.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: American common stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, are now regarded by us as having entered a zone of distribution.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: An intermediate upturn developed from April 28 lows. Evidence is lacking that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although possibility of technical price correction at this time is not to be overlooked.

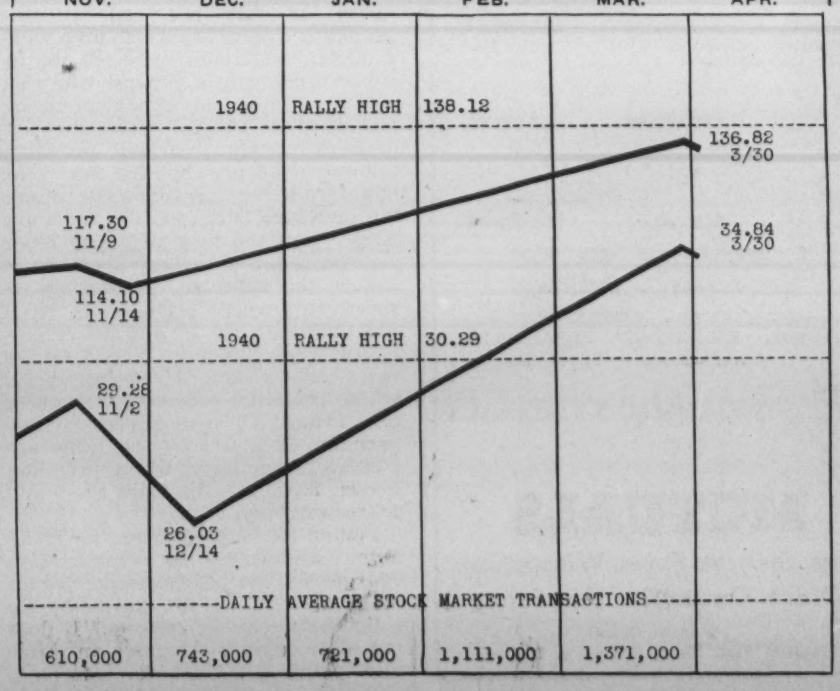
WATCH FOR SIGNS OF PRICE RECESSION

The New York stock market as of the current writing, has yet to give conclusive evidences that the movement from April 1942 has reached a maximum point. Nevertheless, there are indications that the "push" upward that started several weeks ago may prove the final rally of the period so far as the list in its entirety is concerned. Among these evidences are the rather sustained period of high volume that has been witnessed over the past fortnight, the larger number of issues being traded in daily, the heavy total of new highs for the past two years that are being established, and the entrance of the steels into new high ground after a long interval of inaction.

More positive suggestions of termination would come in (1) the failure of the industrial average to climb decisively above its November 1940 rally peak of 138.12, (2) a continuing decline in one average while the other registered advance, (3) extremely heavy daily volumes with little or no progress on the part of prices, (4) downward zigzag formation in the minor movement as disclosed by recession in both averages, succeeding rally with one or both averages failing to better the previous high points, and then decline in both averages to below the preceding recession points, (5) breaking of line formation by both averages down side.

An uncorrected advance of some 44 points now entering its twelfth month **sooner or later must be subject to substantial correction,** with the degree of correction being magnified as the advance continues. We feel that consideration should be given to establishment of cash reserves for future buying on any reasonable signs of recession such as those discussed above.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Announcement

We have pleasure in announcing that Mr. Trevor F. Moore has been elected a director, and that the following have become members of this firm:

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IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

ABOUT INSURANCE

Limits Overhead For Group Insurance

BY GEORGE GILBERT

There has been considerable discussion at times both by buyers and sellers of insurance as to what is a reasonable rate of overhead expense, including cost of administration and cost of obtaining business, such as agents' commissions, in the various branches of the business. Unlike the situation in many other commercial undertakings, competition in insurance has a tendency to raise rather than lower overhead.

Across the line virtually all the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee Army contractors have programs of group insurance for their employees, as the portion of the premium paid by the employer can in most cases be included in the cost which is borne by the Government. What the U.S. War Department officials regard as a proper rate for overhead expense in connection with such insurance is shown in this article.

IT APPEARS that practically all the cost - plus - a - fixed - fee contractors across the line working on Army jobs have programs of group insurance for their employees, and the U.S. War Department has recently announced that its cost-plus-a-fixed-fee rating plan which has been in effect with respect to certain casualty coverages since early last Fall will be applied to govern the costs of group life insurance on Army work as from March 1.

This rating plan provides for a reduction in commissions and for tighter control of insurance company charges for overhead. It also provides for the creation of a general pool to absorb excessive losses. Subject to the approval of the contracting officer and where the provisions of the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract permitted, the contractor's share of the premiums has been allowed as a proper charge against the Government. However, it is now announced that the War Department has felt there should be a standardization of maximum charges, and contractors have been asked to request the insurance companies with which they do business to attach a War Department Group Insurance Rating Plan Endorsement to their policies.

Basic Principles

It is expected that this new rating plan will result in considerable saving to the Government. The plan only applies to employers who now have or in the future will have at least 500 employees insured. It is estimated that the total premiums, towards which employees contribute a substantial portion, amount to $35,000,000 per annum for each 1,000,000 employees insured.

There are four main principles, called "Factors," upon which the plan is based. Factor No. 1 deals with the claims that may be included as losses and defines total losses as the amount of drafts issued during the period of calculation subject to certain modifications. For instance, for death claims and for total and permanent disability claims approved for payment by the insuring company but for which either no payment or only partial payment has been made, an appropriate adjustment of losses may be included so as to include the face amount of claims approved for payment, with a deduction for the commuted value of any remaining installments on disability recoveries when the face amount of the claim approved for payment has previously been included in the losses charged under this plan.

Factor No. 2 provides that the maximum allowable charge for taxes, conversions and claim administration shall be 3.75 per cent of the premium at the rate effective for the period of calculation, subject to certain modifications. For example, an insuring company may elect to have the percentage of 3.75 reduced to 2.25 for life insurance and include in lieu of the difference the actual cost charged by the insuring company to its group department, for actual conversions under all policies operating under this plan, if such charge per $1,000 of insurance converted is no larger than such insuring company charges its group department during the period for all such conversions. However, an insuring company which so elects will be considered to have experienced a conversion rate in excess of normal, if during the period that each policy comes under this rating plan the ratio of amount of insurance converted for such policy to the total of the amount of insurance terminated for such policy is greater than the corresponding ratio for the remainder of such insuring company's corresponding business for this period.

Sliding Expense Scale

Where claim drafts are issued by the contractor or the contractor's agent, the amount of the maximum allowable charge for all coverages other than life insurance is to be reduced by 1.25 per cent of the premium. Factor No. 2 also prescribes a sliding maximum scale for the insurance company's expense and risk charge. Where the annual premium is $10,000 or less, the maximum percentage of the earned premium allowed is 16 per cent the first year and 11 per cent on renewals; where the premium is $25,000 the rates are 12 per cent the first year and 7 per cent on renewals; where premium is $50,000 the rates are 11 and 6.5 respectively; where premium is $100,000 the rates are 10 and 5.5 respectively; where premium is $250,000 the rates are 9 and 4.5 respectively; where premium is $500,000 the rates are 7 and 3.5 respectively; where premium is $1,000,000 the rates are 6 and 3 respectively; where premium is over $1,000,000 the rates are 5 and 2.5 respectively.

Factor No. 3 prescribes the maximum allowance for commission charges by the insurance companies in connection with payments to soliciting agents or brokers. It does not alter commission rates on insurance plans in effect before March 1, 1943, but it does reduce to a marked degree commissions on business effected on and after that date. On the first $10,000 of total combined earned premium the maximum soliciting agent's or broker's commission is 7½ per cent; on the next $40,000 the commission is 4 per cent; on the next $50,000 the commission is 2 per cent; on the next $400,000 the commission is 1 per cent; and on amounts over $500,000 the commission is ½ of 1 per cent. If the insurance plan is handled by more than one insuring company the maximum allowance for commission is the same as that which would be allowed if the plan were being handled by one company.

Commission Savings

Any savings which an insuring company may effect by reason of paying less commission on these insurance policies than are charged to the policies are to be credited to the contractors insured in accordance with the plan and in the manner determined by the Insurance Branch, Fiscal Division of the War Department. No additional commissions are allowable as an item of reimbursable expense unless and until approved by the same authority.

Factor No. 4 prescribes specific reserves for each policy, varied according to the coverage afforded. It also provides for the setting up of a pool

Individual Statements of the
Hardware Mutuals
as of December 31, 1942
As Filed with Insurance Departments

ASSETS	Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Home Office: Stevens Point, Wisconsin	Mutual Implement and Hardware Insurance Company, Home Office: Owatonna, Minnesota
Bonds — This item represents Government, State and Province, Municipal, Public Utility, and Railroad bonds of the highest grade, which are valued on an amortized basis.	$ 7,498,468.94	$ 6,302,974.91
Real Estate — This represents real estate owned by the Companies.	26,098.20	418,586.60
Mortgages — These are represented by first liens on improved real estate.	None	2,900.00
Interest Accrued — This represents the amount of interest already earned on bonds, mortgages, and bank deposits, but not due the Companies until after December 31, 1942.	26,136.37	49,898.48
Premiums in Course of Collection — This represents premiums due from policyholders, none of which has been owing the Companies for more than ninety days.	287,242.46	315,125.22
Due From Insurance Companies — This represents loss payments due from reinsuring Companies.	18,719.44	31,576.38
Other Assets	48,629.80	None
Cash in Offices & Banks	1,691,606.86	882,914.76
Total Admitted Assets	$ 9,596,902.07	$ 8,003,976.35

LIABILITIES and SURPLUS	Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Home Office: Stevens Point, Wisconsin	Mutual Implement and Hardware Insurance Company, Home Office: Owatonna, Minnesota
Reserve for Losses — This reserve is computed in accordance with the insurance laws of the various states and is in excess of the Companies' estimated liability on all losses incurred but unpaid on December 31, 1942.	$ 332,908.00	$ 371,314.00
Reserve for Unearned Premiums — This item represents the unearned portion of premiums received prior to December 31, 1942, for insurance extending beyond that date.	4,680,269.09	4,914,441.68
Reserve for Taxes — This reserve is set aside for the payment of Federal, State, and miscellaneous taxes.	147,810.42	178,000.00
Reserve for Dividends — This represents policyholders' dividends declared but not payable until after December 31, 1942.	300,000.00	200,000.00
Reserve for Other Liabilities — This is to provide for the payment of amounts not yet due for miscellaneous operating expenses.	55,678.91	67,053.92
General Voluntary Reserve (Contingency Reserve)	430,000.00	300,000.00
Guaranty Fund	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00
Surplus	3,450,235.65	1,773,166.75
Surplus to Policyholders.	3,650,235.65	1,973,166.75
Total Liabilities and Surplus	$ 9,596,902.07	$ 8,003,976.35

Current Savings Up to 40%

FEDERATED HARDWARE MUTUALS

Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Home Office: Stevens Point, Wisconsin
Mutual Implement and Hardware Insurance Company, Home Office: Owatonna, Minnesota

Eastern Office: Prudential House, Toronto, Ontario
F. B. DALGLEISH, *Chief Agent*
Western Office: Montreal Trust Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba

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EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario
WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

reserve within each insuring company for the benefit of all cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractors by the requiring of the setting aside of 20 per cent of one year's premium from experience refunds. Under this provision, when the losses on a particular group policy exceed 100 per cent, the insuring company reimburses itself from the pool reserve, thus providing an effective cushion for catastrophe losses and also reducing the normal risk charge. Equally important and new to the business is the requirement that all reserves not paid out in claims for the purpose intended, are to be returned, thus reducing the cost to the Government.

Within a period of two years following the termination or completion of all cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts on which an insuring company has insurance, or within two years of the termination of the last insurance policy which an insuring company has on such contractors, the final dissolution of these reserves is to take place. If the cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract is terminated by the Government, all liabilities and assets of the contractor existing by reason of the operation of any group insurance policies during the period a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract was in force, become liabilities and assets of the Government.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you tell me what the rights of a beneficiary are under a life insurance policy which, sometime before the insured's death, had been assigned to a bank as security for a loan in connection with some stock transaction?

—D. N. L., Hamilton, Ont.

According to the law, where a policy has been assigned as security for a loan, the rights of any beneficiary, whether ordinary or preferred, are affected only to the extent necessary to give effect to the rights of the assignee—in this case the bank—and when the loan is discharged the assignee is required to furnish a certificate in writing to that effect and that the assignee has no further right, title or interest in the policy.

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Company Reports

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CANADIAN PACIFIC Railway Co. in its earnings report for year 1942, shows net after all charges at best level since 1929 and higher by almost $6,000,000 than figure for previous year. Net was equal to 29.40% on 4% preferred stock of company and, after preferred dividends, to $2.63 a share on ordinary stock, which compared with 1941 earnings equal to 25.03% on preferred stock and $2.18 a share on ordinary. For year 1940, net earnings were equivalent to $1.12 a share on ordinary stock of company.

Gross earnings for last year amounted to $256,864,091, an increase of over $35,400,000 as compared with 1941 and an all time record for the company. Working expenses, including taxes, absorbed $33,200,000 more than for previous year at $208,676,402 but fixed charges were about $1,275,000 lower at $22,955,503. Other income was higher by almost $2,500,000 at $15,861,034 and Soo Line bond interest absorbed approximately the same at $738,953. Net earnings applicable to dividends on preferred stock were, accordingly, up nearly $6,000,000 at $40,354,267.

Expense ratio again showed a considerable increase during year under review, being up at 81.2% from 79.2% in 1941 and 79.1% in 1940.

Fixed charges, including guaranteed Soo Line interest, were earned 2.7 times in 1942 as against 2.4 times in 1941 and 1.98 times in 1940.

Details of "other income" show proportion from dividends unchanged at $4,620,000; income from interest, exchange, separately operated properties and miscellaneous increased by $2,500,000 to $7,485,000; net earnings from ocean and coastal steamships, after provision of $3,105,000 for depreciation, amounted to $2,888,000 as against $2,788,000; net earnings from hotel, communication and miscellaneous properties, after provision of $1,738,000 for depreciation amounted to $866,000 compared with $1,009,000, the latter after depreciation at $1,400,000.

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STEEL CO. OF CANADA

WITH sales and production of Steel Company of Canada setting new highs in 1942, there was a moderate increase in profits in the face of a double tax bill, while both earned surplus and working capital position improved. Report, as released by Ross H. McMaster, president, shows operating profits of $4,724,062 compared with $4,379,353 in 1941. These figures were after regular charges, including tax allowance of $8,362,904, compared with $3,520,000.

Earnings per share on the combined preference and ordinary stock amounted to $6.68 in 1942, compared with $6.17 on the same basis in 1941, with $5.92 in 1940, and $6.51 for 1929. Out of tax allowance of $8,362,904, the sum of $587,317 was estimated as refundable after the war, being equal to 81 cents a share on the combined common and preferred. After dividends and the regular $300,000 contribution to the pension fund, earned surplus was increased from $22,854,434 to $25,200,816.

Tonnage during 1942 gained 112 per cent over 1939, while profits were up 4.2 per cent. Ninety per cent of the company's output is devoted to essential war and high priority needs.

Ontario Forgings, Ltd., the subsidiary formed on behalf of the Department of Munitions and Supply, to operate a new plant for the manufacture of shell forgings, "maintained production at full capacity practically throughout the year. As our original proposal envisioned the organization and operation of this company without fee, no profits have been taken into the consolidated accounts, pending final adjustment with the Government departments interested."

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CANADIAN NATIONAL

THE Canadian National Railways had its most profitable year's operation during 1942 and was able to turn over $25,063,268 to the Government after payment of taxes and interest to the public and Government, it was shown when the line's annual report was tabled in the House of Commons by Transport Minister Michaud.

Gross revenues reached $375,654,543—more than $1,000,000 a day, and an all-time high. The report said that the C.N.R. traffic this year, on the basis of present indications, will be greater still.

"The traffic of the railway rose to unprecedented levels," said the report prepared by R. C. Vaughan, C.N.R. chairman and president.

"Freight traffic was more than double that of the peak of the last war and 40 per cent in excess of the peacetime record of 1928. Passenger traffic was 80 per cent greater than in 1928. The railway hauled 71,545,000 tons of revenue freight and carried 30,363,000 revenue passengers.

"Gross revenues reached $375,654,543, averaging over $1,000,000 per day. Net operating revenue, after the payment of all operating expenses, was $86,655,868, an increase of $20,047,527 over the previous year.

"The cash surplus, after payment of taxes, interest paid to the public and to the Government, was $25,063,268, an increase of $21,046,941 over 1941."

•

PROTECTIVE ASSOC.

IN THE face of the hazards and handicaps of wartime economy, the Protective Association of Canada, in its 36th annual report covering the year preceding December 31, 1942, shows steady if modest progress in all departments.

The company, which writes insurance against accident, sickness and accidental death for members of the Masonic Order only, increased its assets during the year from $286,000 to $298,000. Holdings of bonds were increased from $257,000 to $276,000 which represents the purchase of $20,000 of Dominion of Canada War Loans. Premium income was $347,000 as compared with $341,000 in the previous year. Indemnity claims were normal. Surplus showed a modest increase, standing at $109,591, as compared with $106,683 at the end of 1941.

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BRITISH NORTHWESTERN

DURING the past year the British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Toronto, continued to make steady progress. It increased its assets from $1,333,649 to $1,370,112, and its surplus as regards policyholders from $934,747 to $973,766, showing a gain for the year of $39,019. As the paid up capital amounted to $248,699, there was a net surplus at the end of 1942 of $725,067 over capital, unearned premium reserves, general investment reserve and all liabilities. This Canadian company writes fire, casualty and inland transportation lines, and when you compare the amount of its surplus as regards policyholders, $973,766, with the amount of its unearned premium reserve liability, $135,839, it will be seen that the company occupies an exceptionally strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted.

•

DOMINION STORES

DOMINION STORES, LTD., sales in 1942 amounted to $26.3 millions, compared with $21 millions in the preceding year. Costs were also up nearly $5 millions, taxes more than doubled and depreciation provision higher, but notwithstanding all these difficulties net profit available for dividends was $301,340, compared with $170,067 in the preceding year. Working capital also increased $300,000 to $24 millions in the year.

The net profits were equivalent to $1.08 per share on 280,014 shares of no par value common stock, as compared with 61 cents per share in 1941. The company resumed payment of dividends in 1942 with two payments at the rate of 10 cents a share in August and November.

In presenting the report of the Board of Directors, J. William Horsey, president, states that shortages of merchandise and in experienced personnel increase constantly. Profit margins are reduced as a result of retail price control and "continue to minimize the possibility of reasonable returns." In spite of restrictions and control, however, progress in 1942 sales and net results were shown. In the last two years war restrictions have prohibited further modernization of stores.

Sales in 1942 were actually the largest in volume in the company's history. At the end of the year there were 258 stores in operation, or 23 grocery units and 17 meat units less than a year earlier. This is a continuation of the company's policy started before the war of eliminating weaker units. The increased operating expenses were a result not only of increased sales volume, but of increased wages and rising costs for services and supplies. Because of the large increase in sales, however, the percentage of operating cost to sales was further reduced in 1942.

Staff turnover was the highest yet experienced, due to calls for military service and voluntary enlistment and the demands of war industries. On active service were 421 members of the full-time staff or 23.8 per cent.

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Emphasis on Beveridge Plan Cost Irks Britons

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

In the absence of anything more complete, the people of Britain have come to look upon the Beveridge Plan as representing the aim of the war. And the British Government, which never questions the cost of the war and would fail in its duty if it did, questions the cost of this war aim.

Small wonder, says Mr. Layton, that the British people feel bewildered and something more than annoyed.

ENFIN, the arguments against the Beveridge Plan have varied and curious motives. Immediately, they announce themselves as "Financial Commonsense". It is well to look at this sort of common sense, because when people who never did, nor do, nor, except by the sudden grace of God, ever will, know anything at all about finance start talking about it as though it were a holy mystery to which they were privy it is time to speak some plain facts.

Sir William Beveridge is an economist and also a sane man. He built a scheme which proposed in 1945, when it was operative, to burden the Exchequer with an extra £86 millions, insured persons with £125 millions, and employers with £54 millions. Probably these figures are rather on the modest side, for they assume a rise in prices of just 25 per cent, taking 1938 as a base. Prices are likely to rise more than that. But anyway, even if prices were 50 per cent higher, the cost could not cripple. Before the war, in a Budget that we now think of as lilliputian, the normal expenditure was, very roughly, £750 millions. The Exchequer's £86 millions is only a fiftieth part of what we are spending now.

The opponents of Beveridge in places more thoughtful than the House of Commons agree with this (it is, after all, demonstrable fact, not to be agreed or disagreed with, but only to be seen), but they say that there will be other prior-ranking financial burdens, and that Beveridge may be the last straw on the camel's back. These other expenses are, mainly Positive Reconstruction—housing, road construction, etc.—and the higher cost of a larger Standing Force.

What they will cost no one knows, so that it is safe to talk of them as ruling out compliance with the letter of Beveridge. But it is surely obvious that in reconstruction, or in the matter of social services generally, or even in the context of a big standing army, Beveridge is not foreign. This plan is a fundamental item in post-war planning, and unless it can be shown, as it cannot, that its absolute cost is intolerably high, the financial argument must not be levelled against it.

The other cost, the cost of not having the Beveridge Plan, is a more interesting enquiry, because it is not a cost to be measured in money at all. Politics, which has become the art of not seeing the wood for the trees, is preoccupied with means and neglectful of ends. What would the House of Commons say if it were asked what was the end of its housing programs for the post-war, or the end of its international trade policy, or the end of its large-standing-army policy?

What is the Difficulty?

Would it say that the end was the security, well-being and happiness of the people? Or if it did say that would it know that it was in the same breath saying that the Beveridge Plan was as important as house building and an export policy? The cost of not having Beveridge is infinitely high, because it is the cost of having a Parliament which is blind and futile.

The people who bear the main cost of the Beveridge Plan are the people who are most anxious to have it—the insured persons. The employers do not seem to mind their £54 millions, for to them this is just another item on the cost side, to be recovered in the price, and the people who pay the price know this and still do not boggle at it. What then is all the trouble with the Exchequer, for the Exchequer is public property and the people will not mind if it yields up those £86 millions.

Westminster does not realize the harm it does, in talking so glibly of the Plan and endorsing this aspect of it and not endorsing that aspect according to the way the financial argument runs. In the absence of anything more complete, the nation has come to look on the Plan as representing the aim of this war. The Atlantic Charter was magnificent in its way, but remote and too broad an outline. Beveridge detailed a charter, and spoke in language that the ordinary man understood.

Showed New World

Admittedly in a limited way, and admittedly given certain prerequisite conditions, he showed the shape of the new world, where there should be security for everyone, a minimum standard of living and a sure hope. And Westminster, that never questions the cost of the war, and would fail in its duty if it did, questions the cost of this war aim. Small wonder that the people feel bewildered and something more than annoyed.

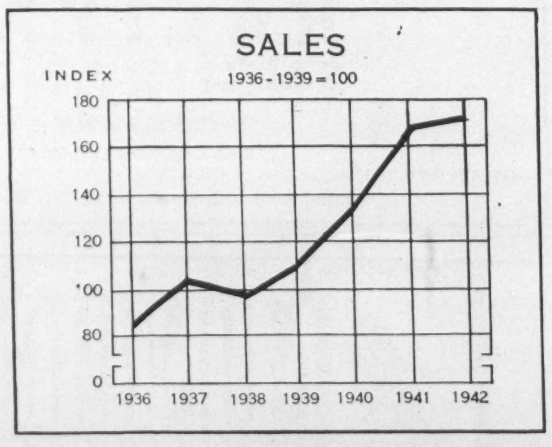
So Beveridge will have to be reconsidered by the Government. Official spokesmen have allowed themselves to talk nonsense about economics and have allowed themselves to appear disastrously out of touch with the feeling of the nation and amazingly blind as to the intentions of the nation. In reckoning price they have forgotten cost. At the moment of writing it seems just possible that the enormity of the error made in Westminster will be realized.

There is little merit in this, for the error has been revealed not by any heart or brain searching but by the development of unexpectedly powerful opposition to the "well, we'd like to, but—" attitude of the Government, and the realization that a political blunder has been made. But the real blunder is deeper than political. It is social and moral, and it must be put right.

Charts and Tables from the 1942 Annual Report to Shareholders of CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Since September 1939, the predominant purpose of Canadian Industries Limited has been to obtain the greatest possible output of essential materials from those resources under its control.

Continued expansion of the Company's diversified activities was affected in 1942 partly by the earlier full employment of most of its resources and partly by the slowing down in the rate of increase in industrial production throughout the country, and total sales were only 2% above the level of the previous year.



There has been, nevertheless, a consistent expansion in the production of much needed chemicals and total output of Canadian Industries Limited for 1942 was 72% higher than the average for the years 1936 to 1939. Wartime adjustments, however, have been costly. Higher manufacturing costs and increased rates of taxation have resulted in a decline in net income to a level for 1942 that was 13% below the average for the last four years of peace.

The 1942 profit was lower in spite of a further expansion in plant facilities and a further increase in the volume of sales, and the following tabulation indicates briefly the extent to which investment and volume of business have increased since the outbreak of war in contrast with the lower return to the shareholders.

INVESTMENT SALES AND EARNINGS

Year	Percentage Increase over Average of Years 1936-1939: Manufacturing Investment (Net)	Sales	Earnings per share of Common Stock
1939	5%	12%	$8.52
1940	10%	35%	7.27
1941	15%	68%	7.22
1942	21%	72%	6.12

In a war economy the necessary policies adopted to convert the activities of the nation from peace to war have a more direct bearing on the profit accruing to the shareholders than the effect of the expansion in the investment of manufacturing facilities or the actual productive efforts of the organization. These policies achieve desired results during the emergency years in preventing inflation and in directing productive efforts along certain lines which provide minimum requirements for civilians and maximum requirements for munitions. It is equally important that conditions should exist in the post-war years that will provide the widest opportunities for low-cost production of peacetime goods. The measures at present in force are unquestionably assisting towards winning the war, and shareholders, along with other sections of the community, are aware of their importance and by a co-operative attitude have made their effective functioning possible.

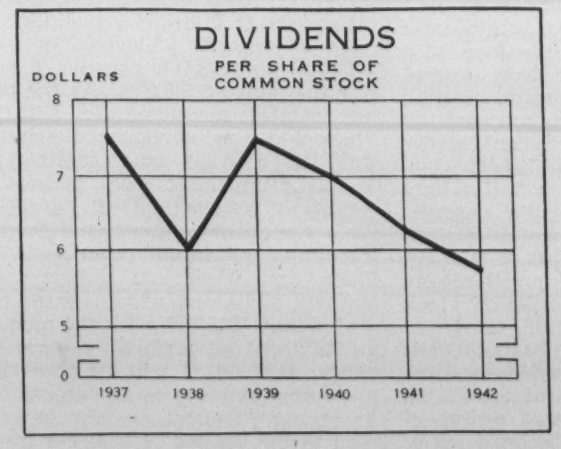
In order to illustrate the growth in the relative importance of taxation during the war, the following table shows the percentage increase of taxation in each of the years 1940 to 1942 over the average of the years 1936 to 1939, compared with similar changes for wages and salaries, selling prices and earnings available for dividends.

INDEX OF VARIATION FROM THE AVERAGE OF YEARS 1936-1939

(Average 1936-1939 = 100)

Year	Taxes	Total Salary and Wage Payments	Selling Prices	Earnings per Share Available for Dividends
Average 1936–1939	100	100	100	100
1940	303	132	100	101
1941	339	169	102	100
1942	299	201	102	83

From a high of $7.50 in 1939, dividends on the common stock have had to be consistently reduced and the amount of $5.75 per share declared in 1942 is 50 cents per share lower than in the previous year.



The experience of recent years has demonstrated that taxation can be employed to bring about fundamental economic changes but it must be recognized that the achievement of the expected advance in post-war living standards could be postponed indefinitely by the failure to eliminate the restrictive influence of the wartime taxation policies.